Rs. 185 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VI. NO. 256 BOMBAY: MONDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1918. TWO ANNAS

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction
It is bound to give satisfaction
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co. Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to:
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000
The following regular services are maintained:—
(1) From Bombay to Japan Ports via Singapore and Hongkong.
(2) From Bombay to Marseilles via Djibouti and Port Said.
(3) From Bombay to Italian Ports via Port Said.
Freight and particulars of sailings can be obtained on application to the undersigned.
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!
and to write with a bad Ink
IS A BLUNDER.
"Inkotine" makes the highest perfection in Ink making
Try and reap its benefit.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY NO. 2.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,350,000

Head Office:
49, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumo
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserved Fund ..... Yen 24,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Koke, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.
N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,00
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,00
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 12,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 22,500,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 6,030,000

HEAD OFFICE
TAIPEH, FORMOSA

BRANCHES:

LONDON	SHANGHAI	TOKIO
NEW YORK	HONGKONG	OSAKA
AMOY	SINGAPORE	KOBE
CANTON	SOERABAIA	YOKOHAMA
FOOCHOW	SEMARANG	AKO
HANKOW	BATAVIA	GIRAN
KIUKIANG	MAKUNG	KAGI
SWATOW		KARENKO
TAIWAN	SHINCHIKU	KEELUNG
TAKOW	TAICHU	TAMSUI
TOWEN		

The Bank has also a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
Fixed Deposits are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.
30, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumper
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay		Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru (Kelantan)	Shanghai
Galle		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.
Incorporated in England by
ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Iloilo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klangg	Seremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kwala Lumpor	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Manila	Taiping (F.M.S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy
Haiphong	New York	Tientsin
Hankow	Peking	Yokohama

The CORPORATION sell DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, also received for Safe Custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.
J. KEENAN,
Agent.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,42,023	10	
Reserve Funds	11,95,950	15	

HEAD OFFICE.—LAHORE.
Branches:
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Hapur, Hoshiarpur, Hyderabad (Sindh), Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jammu, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are brought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
R. C. MULICK,
Manager.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 22,500,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 3,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Kyoto	San Francisco
Calcutta	London	Seattle
Hankau	Moji	Shanghai
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Shimonoseki
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.
J. SATO, Manager,
P. O. Box No. 389.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE,
Apollo Street, Fort,
BRANCH,
Kalbadevi Road, Opposite Narnarain's Temple, Zaver Baug.

	Rs.
Authorised Capital	10,00,000
One lakh shares of Rs. 10 each.	
Paid-up Capital	4,71,900
Unpaid Capital	5 28,100
Capital Reserve Fund	76,420

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4½ per cent per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed on deposits fixed for one year at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
Cheques, Hundies, Bills, Dividend Warrants, etc., collected free of charge for Account Holders.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.
By order of the Board,
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

INSURANCE.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.)
Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, KT.
Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.
For Prospectus and further particulars Apply to—
SECRETARIES & MANAGER,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
113, Esplanade Road, Fort.

JUST RECEIVED
A FRESH CONSIGNMENT
OF
THE RARE and BEAUTIFUL
Plain XL Crepe-de Chine
IN
ALL THE LATEST SHADES AND GRADES
suitable for
LADIES DRESSES.
AHMED E. ESAALI,
Empire Building, Fort, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

	Rs.
Capital Fully Subscribed	10,00,000
Capital Paid Up	1,00,000
Invested Funds Over	30,00,000

THE ADVANTAGES OF A "NATIONAL" POLICY.
By paying your Premiums at the lowest possible rate available in India, you secure for yourself a Policy which will enable you to tide over the difficulties owing to the loss of income in your old age or provide for your family in case of an early death.
The "National" carries first class risks and offers unique advantages to the Policy holders.
Please write for Prospectus before deciding the question of insuring your life.
The first Indian Insurance Company to lead the way by investing the total sum of Rupees Six lakhs in the First and Second Indian War Loans.
RAE & CO., P. BANERJEA.
Managing Agents, Secretary.
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents: Bombay Presidency.
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE GREAT INDIA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Head Office, Bombay.
Authorised capital Rs. 50,00,000 divided into 250,000 shares of Rs. 20 each. It is proposed to call only Rs. 10 per share. Rs. 5 on application and the balance of Rs. 5 on allotment.
Fire Insurance of every description received at lowest current rates.
For particulars, Prospectus and Rates of Insurance apply to:—
RAHIM SONS & CO.,
Secretaries.
6, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS WANTED in all unrepresented districts.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN
THE NATIONAL
INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO LIMITED.
Because—
(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.
(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.
(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.
(4) Its polices have no irksome restrictions.
For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—
THE GENERAL AGENTS,
Bombay and Deccan,
32, Medows Street,
BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.
THIS PROPERTY WILL NOW BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LAND AT BANDRA.
Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esqr., Receiver appointed in suit No. 1225 of 1917 Adamjee Babooji v. Amtoolal widow and others, the following immoveable property belonging to the estate of the said deceased situate at Khari Road in Bandra will be sold by public auction by Messrs. BENNETT and Co., at their rooms No. 22 Apollo Street, Fort, THIS DAY Monday the 28th instant, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.)
LOT NO. 1.
KHARI ROAD PROPERTY, BANDRA.
All those pieces or parcels of land situate at Tookdi Thana Pete Tookdi Bandra Kasbe Bandra Pakhadi Khari within the boundaries of Bandra and bounded on the East by land bearing No. 3-14 and No. 145 on the West by land of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, on the South by the land bearing Survey No. 146 and on the North by land bearing Survey No. 128.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of Messrs. Bhimji and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver at No. 29 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

On THURSDAY, the 31st inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 17, Cuffe Parade Colaba (on the sea side) very valuable and handsome, specially made to order artistic furniture by "Devji Canji" and "Roberts", very rich venition, rainbow colour glass ware ordered out from Italy very handsome nearly new upright cottage piano and pianola "Kaps" ordered out from Germany, rich solid silver bowls and flower troughs, very handsome velvet lined made to order silver cabinet, mahoganized dinning table, arm and without arm chairs, rich side board and dumb waiters, drawing room sofas and chairs rich carpets, hall and table lamps, corner cabinets, rich vases, parision figures, wall and table clocks, large writing table, office chairs glass door book cases, single and double bedsteads, one made to order large wardrobe in three pieces (3oonda cupboards) extra large size substantial made cloth and gown presses, single and double meat safes, soil linen baskets, dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, mirror almyrahs, cane chairs, very rich silk embroidered door purdahs, aluminum utensils, window curtains etc. etc. The property of G. B. Poji Esq., and others. Catalogues will be published and the property on view 2 days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 10th November, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Ridge" Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture rich glass crockery and plateware, large dining table arm and without arm chairs, large sideboard, and dumbwaiters, [illegible] room suite of sofas and chairs, rich [illegible] ornaments, one clock by Mitchel [illegible], rich carpets, baba moter gari with hood, old China jars, copper enamelled vases, open carved show case, gas chandeliers, bird show case, brass tray teapoy, cabinet sofas, one large swing, one large safe on stand, Jost fan, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash-hand tables, single and double meat-safes, square and fancy teapoys, writing tables, revolving book stands, cane and bentwood chairs, verandah benches, and easy chairs, reclining sofas, glass door book cases, table and hanging lamps, garden pots, etc., etc. The property of Moolice Barbhaya, Esqr., Solicitor, and others.
The property of another gentleman. One 15-20 H. P. 4 cylinder, 4 seater, running order.
Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.
BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 28th Oct. 1918.

MENESSE & CO
AUCTIONEERS.
55, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4083.
AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS OF LARGE BUILDING BELONGING TO THE ALLAHABAD BANK LTD.
Under instructions from the Allahabad Bank, Ltd., Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY the 31st October 1918, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the materials for removal of the following Buildings, excluding the rear godown:—
Building Street No. 7, Green Street (near the Bombay Bank).
MENESSE & CO.,
Bombay, 28th October, 1918.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATE.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"Wanted," To Be Let," "For Sale" and other sundry Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be strictly prepaid:

Advertisements not exceeding 20 words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional word one anna.

Advertisements are not received after 5 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Rs. 6 per inch, Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Rs. 1-8 per inch. No display allowed.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION.

PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly	Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly ...	,, 16-0	,, 18-0
Quarterly ...	,, 8-0	,, 9-0-
Monthly	,, 3-0	,, 3-8
Single Copy	TWO Annas.	

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly	Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0
Single Copy	TWO Annas.	

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., also. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietors, GOPALDAS SALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

IN INDIA everyone must join EASTERN because its RUPEE POLICIES provide MONEY at MARRIAGES LOAN WITHOUT INTEREST at EMERGENCIES MONEY assistance on becoming invalid or retired from business and service SUPPORT in old age and FAMILY PROVISIONS. No restriction and medical examination. Premium Rs. 2 and Re. 1 monthly. AGENTS wanted on most attractive terms. EASTERN INVESTMENT OF COMMERCE LTD., 193-95, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

FAMOUS HARDWAR BLANKETS. White Marble, fine and cheap. White Rs. 8 to 25. Black checkered Rs. 5 to 20. Lois white Rs. 12 to 20. Palti for suit Rs. 12 to 20 for a Than. S. S. MEHTA, Swadeshi Woolen Stores, No. 21, Hardwar, U.P. 2676

A FEW excellent second-hand bargains including SIDDELEY-DEASY, STAR and TARRACO LANDAULETTES, and "Super-Six" HUDSON, NAPIER, DELAGE AND AUSTIN Torpedoes, at RELIANCE MOTOR WORKS, LTD., Lamington Road, Bombay. 2701

FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay. Call in and see us or write or wire us for everything for your Ford Car. Spare Part Price List free on application. Telegrams: "Autoford" Bombay. Telephone 707.

EVERYTHING CHEAP and the best is sold daily or auctioned on every FRIDAY, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), at MEHTA & Co., 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. 1

THE "EMPIRE" is a BRITISH-MADE TYPEWRITER. Hence efficiency combined with durability. Sole Agents. CITY SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING STUDIO, 281, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO MANUFACTURERS, MERCHANTS etc.—If you desire the best mediums in India for advertise your stocks in write to [illegible] Reuters Ltd., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Expert opinion given on space position and rates in all leading English papers published in India.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—2 GALLEY PRESSMEN and 2 DISTRIBUTORS, for Newspaper Department. Apply personally between the hours 12 and 5 to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle." 2

WANTED—A CLERK for outdoor and office work, good knowledge of English and Correspondence necessary; only those who have previous experience need apply; good salary to competent man. Apply to C. HARIDAS, c/o Kalianji Uka, Bazargate Street, Bombay. 2602

WANTED—A 1st or 2nd class experienced MECHANICAL ENGINEER for Cocoanut Oil Crushing Factory. Apply, stating salary to Messrs. KHANCHAND DUNIDARAM P. Coy., Khori Garden, Karachi City. 2380

MOTOR DRIVER WANTED.—A first class native DRIVER. Must have a thorough knowledge of repair work. Excellent references required. Good wage for a good man. Apply with copies of testimonials (which will not returned) to A. D. C. SOUTHERN COMMAND, Poona. Envelopes should be marked "Motor Car." 2497

BARODA STATE—SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS—Wanted at once a large number of SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS in temporary employ. Pay Rs. 50 plus Rs. 25 epidemic allowance. Appointment terminable at one month's notice. Prospects of permanent appointment on graded pay for suitable men. Apply immediately with copies of testimonials to CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Baroda State. 2611

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An experienced CUSTOMS CLERK by an Export and Import firm. Write with testimonials to Box No. 1037, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2674

WANTED—One SHORTHAND TYPIST and COPYING CLERKS for a Solicitor's Firm. Apply to Box No. 1015-A, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2599

WANTED—TYPIST with good handwriting, Eurasian male or female. Apply to Box No. 1038, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle". 2681

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—HOSPITAL WRITERS, and STOREKEEPERS, for Field Service. Apply personally to Messrs. MAYADASS & Co., 85, Fort Street, Bombay. 2670

WANTED—An experienced CLERK in Coal Business for Bombay and Calcutta, pay or commission, see personally between 1—3 p.m. K. JIVRAJ & Co., Coal Department, 306, Bohra Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay. 2672

WANTED.—An experienced SHORTHAND TYPIST for a local Exchange Bank, must be smart and energetic. Apply to Box No. 1040, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2694

WANTED AT ONCE—A qualified TYPIST Apply stating terms to the ADMINISTRATOR, Cambay State. 2445

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—SCIENCE TEACHER for a local School. Apply stating terms and enclosing copies of testimonials to Box No. 1042, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2707

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, AGRA.—WANTED M.Sc. as ASSISTANT PROFESSOR of Chemistry. Salary Rs. 120—10—150. Apply to the PRINCIPAL. 2703

WANTED—Gujerathi and Marathi speaking LADIES, who have studied up to the Matriculation on Rs. 30—5—45 per month besides Rs. 6 War Allowance. Apply to Mr. D. G. PADHYA, Secretary, Schools Committee, Fort, Bombay. 2708

WANTED—EDUCATED MEN as Drill Masters for Municipal schools on Rs. 35 rising to Rs. 75 per month besides Rs. 6 War Allowance. Apply to Mr. D. G. Padhya, Secretary, Schools Committee, Fort, Bombay. 2709

WANTED—A GRADUATE. Honours in Sanskrit (M.A. preferred), as Sanskrit Librarian on a graded post of Rs. 120 to 180. Those acquainted with manuscript research preferred. Apply to J. S. KUDALKAR, Curator of State Libraries, Central Library, Baroda. 2689

WANTED—An experienced Hindu GRADUATE with Sanskrit as a Superintendent for the Kathiawar Bhatia Vidyarthi Bhavan at Rajkot. Lodging free. Apply with testimonials and salary expected to Box No. 1029, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2644

WANTED.

WANTED—MOTOR CARS on monthly contract. Apply for particulars R. P. PALSAPURE & Co., Topiwala's Bungalow, Sandhurst Road. 2631

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Secondhand seater Motor Car (1914 or later model). Send full particulars and lowest price to Box No. 1041, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2699

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, in Bombay.—LANCASHIRE BOILER, 30 by 7 by 130 pressure, original also 130. Apply Box No. 1027, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2636

FOR SALE—A fine PREMIER CYCLE in complete order. Can be seen at PERDICOPANI & Co., above Mongini Bros. 2nd Floor, Suite No. 36. 2695

FOR SALE in Bombay, LANCASHIRE BOILER of Marshall Sons, 24 by 6½ by 150 in sound condition, used for a short period. Apply Box No. 1028, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2637

FOR SALE—First class HORSES and a steel wheel VICTORIA, good as new. Also 6-cylinder CLEMENT BAYARD MOTOR CAR, Limousine body, dynamo, etc., etc. Apply EDULJEE S. SHROFF, Jaiffer Terrace, opposite Tardeo Post Office. 2583

FOR SALE—BOILERS, 30 by 7½ by 150, 30 by 7 by 130, 24 by 6½ by 125. Vertical boilers 8, 10, 12 N. H. P. Engines 250, 150, 80, 25 I. H. P. Economiser, Lathes, Pumps, Tanks. PHEROZSHAW COMPANY, Nesbit Road, Mazgaon. 2278

FOR SALE—A "Super-Six" HUDSON seven-seater car, with Dynamo Lighting Set, 5 lamps, horn, speedometer, etc., complete. Very little used. RELIANCE MOTOR WORKS LTD., Lamington Road, Bombay. 2702

FOR SALE.—TREADLE PLATEN MACHINES, 9½in. by 13in. and 10in. by 15in., LETTERPRESS PRINTING MACHINE 18in. by 26in. by Wood. 26in. Lever CUTTING MACHINE by Chandler. DOUBLE SUPER-ROYAL MACHINE by Harrild. Apply GUJARATI TYPE FOUNDRY, Girgaum, Bombay. 2634

TO BE LET.

TO LET from 1st December, 1918, a Commodious SHOW-ROOM situated at the prominent corner of Hughes Road, at "RUSI MANSION", at present occupied by the Imperial Automobile Co. Apply DARABSHAW ROMANJEE DUBASH, 54, Apollo Street, Fort. 2485

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

WANTED—An L.C.E. as OVERSEER as a temporary measure for six months on a salary of Rs. 100 per month with free quarters for taking measurements of different sites and fixing regular lines of streets in the City of Sholapur.

Applications must reach the undersigned before the end of the month with testimonials of good work done

PRESIDENT,
Sholapur Municipality.

Dated this 25th day of October, 1918.
Sholapur, 10th October, 1918. 2476

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 2nd and 4th proximo, those days being public holidays (Diwali) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. A. DON,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th October, 1918. 2675

NOTICE.

ALL MERCHANTS, DEALERS, and others interested in metals are reminded that the quarterly return of their stocks of the articles mentioned in Government Notification No. G-678 of June 24th, 1918, should be sent to the Controller of Munitions, New Customs House on November 1st.

J. A. HORNE,
Controller of Munitions,
Bombay Circle.

Bombay, 25th October, 1918. 2697

ROAD ARCADE COMPETITION.

OWING to the prevalence of "Influenza" all over the country the date of the above competition is postponed by one month to December 1st.

NIZAMAT JUNG,
Secretary,
City Improvement Board.

H. E. H. the Nizam's Government,
City Improvement Board,
Dated 23rd October, 1918. 2710

CAPITALISTS

wishing to get into a first class established business in which a good steady income is guaranteed should investigate this proposition. Only those who have two or more lakhs of rupees at their disposal should reply. Cash is not necessary, but first class interest bearing securities can be used and continue to bring in returns. Reply in first instance with full particulars, which if satisfactory will lead to an interview, to Box No. 1036, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2669

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for works in an OVOID SEWER for the North of the Island from Matunga Station to the North of Dadar Station will be received up to 1 p.m. (B. T.) on the 7th day of November, 1918.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of Contract, Specification, etc., will be issued free of charge to any one deputed to receive them by the Dy. Executive Engineer, Drainage, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,

JAMES W. MACKISON,
B.Sc. M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer,
Bombay Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 26th October, 1918. 2700

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS from men, who have passed the Matriculation Government School Final, European High School, the full Senior Commercial Examination of the London Chamber of Commerce or the Cambridge Senior Local Examination are invited for temporary appointments on Rs. 30 plus Rs. 7-8-0 War Allowance per mensem in the office of the Accountant-General, Bombay. On admission the applicants will have to produce the following certificates.

1. Certificate in (original) of age, stating the date and place of birth.
2. Copy of certificate of having passed the examination referred to in the application.
3. Certificate (in original) of good moral character from two gentlemen of position preferably Gazetted Officer of Government on the active or retired list or non-official gentlemen of similar standing.

The applications should be addressed to the undersigned.

R. V. REGE,
Asstt. Accounts Officer,
Accountant-General's Office,
Bombay, 24th October, 1918. 2649

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. RAGHOWJI PURSHOTAM and KARMALI HASSAN have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. Any person having claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, charge, inheritance, exchange, gift, trust, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known to us in writing at our office No. 129, Esplanade Road, Fort, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claims and the same will be considered as waived and regarded as null and void.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground being Plot No. 3 and forming part of a very large piece of land belonging to the Vendors, situated at the junction of the Gowalia Tank Road and Forjett Street, without the Fort in the Island and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 861 square yards or thereabouts and forming part of a piece of land registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 406 and 442, New Nos. A 2290 and A 2319, Old Survey No. 58 and New Survey No. 1/7066 and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward Nos. 3393 and 3394 and Street Nos. 57-59, Gowalia Tank Road, D Ward Nos. (1) 341, (2) 3412, 3413 and 3414, Street Nos. 2-24 (A)—1 2 3, Forjett Street Cross Lane and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the South by the Gowalia Tank Road, on or towards the North by Plot No. 4, on or towards the East by the proposed road and further on by Plot No. 1 sold to Raghavji Parshotam and on or towards the West by the property of Mr. Jamsetji Daruwalla.

Dated this 25th day of October, 1918.
MIRZA MIRZA & MANGALDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys. 2688

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. JAFFERBHAI SOMJI and JEVABAI, widow of Gulamali Peerbhoy, two of the trustees of the Deed of Settlement, dated the 6th day of December, 1909, relating to the estate of the late Pirbhoy Nathoo, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property. All persons having any interest or claim of whatsoever kind or nature in or to the said property or any part thereof are therefore hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned attorneys for the purchaser, at their office in Mercantile Bank Buildings, 52, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof. In default the sale will be completed on the expiration of the said period and all interests and claims, if any, in or to the said property of which no notice shall have been so received will be considered as relinquished and waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

FIRST.—All that piece of Fazendari land together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Mahim in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred square yards or thereabouts and bearing Municipal G Ward No. 5146 and Street No. 474 and New Survey No. 1 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by Lady Jamsetji Road, on or towards the West by a public passage and part of Mahomedali Rogay, on or towards the North by the property secondly hereafter described and on or towards the South by the property of Ebrahim Chandbhai.

SECOND.—All that piece of Fazendari land together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Mahim in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement one hundred and five square yards or thereabouts and bearing Municipal G Ward No. 5147 Street No. 475 and New Survey No. 1 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East and the North by Lady Jamsetji Road, on or towards the West by a public passage and part of Mahomedali Rogay and on or towards the South by the property herein above firstly described.

Dated this 26th day of October, 1918.
PAYNE & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys. 2704

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that KURPAL DOONGERSI and Co., of Bombay have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, gift, mortgage, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 50, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land together with the messuage or godown standing thereon situate at Carnack Bunder on the Elphinstone Land Estate of the Bombay Port Trust in the Island of Bombay, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 470 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey Nos. 3186 and 8480 and bounded on the East by Port Trust vacant Land on the West by a proposed forty feet Road on the North by Plot No. 19 and on the South by a proposed forty feet Road which said premises form Plot No. 20 of the area laid out by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay at Carnac Bunder for a Rice Bazar and are assessed by the Assessor or Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 2907 (25) and Street No. 219 and are now in the occupation of the Vendors.

Dated this 26th day of October, 1918.
THOMAS FERREIRA,
for Messrs. BHIMJI & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys. 2705

SALE BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
52, Medows Street, Fort.

Sale TO-DAY at 1 p.m., (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF 25 CASES JAPANESE CAMPHOR.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th instant at 1 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI & CO. will sell by Public Auction by order of Sheth Meghji Laxmidas at his shop at Vadgadi and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers Messrs. Malji Mulji and Vasanji Mulji:—

25 cases Japanese camphor each case of 50 tins each tin of ¾ lbs. equal 960 tablets.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

Sale TO-DAY at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF 25 BALES COTTON YARN.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th instant at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at the shop of Shah Vithaldas Balchand at Trambakauta, by order of Shah Himatlal Dahyabhai and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers Messrs. Abdul Karim Abdulgani:—

25 bales, yarn No. 10½, David Flowerman of 400 lbs. each, of September delivery.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

Sale TO-DAY at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF 13 PACKAGES BLEACHED NAINSUK.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th instant at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI & CO. will sell by Public Auction by order of Sheth Merumal Rupchand below his pedhi at Kalbadevi Road, by the side of Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Panjabi Memimal Shamdas:—

7 packages "Budhswapna" or others, yards 22.

6 packages "Gaumata" or others yards 22.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th Oct. 1918.

J. S. MODY & CO.

89, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 2409.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Auction Sale of the stock in trade of fancy goods of the well known Sharif's show rooms will be resumed to-day at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th October, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS, MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 1258.

AUCTION SALE OF 166 CASES JAPANESE MATCHES.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, by order of Messrs. Kashinath D. Khote and Co., at their godown at Chinch Bunder, Clive Road and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers Messrs. Abdul Ajiji and Brothers:—

11 cases each 75 gross Japanese Safety Matches Ponia (3/4 size), of second quality, five labels.

5 cases each 100 gross Japanese Safety Matches Adadhia (1/2 size) of second quality, five labels.

50 cases each 100 gross Japanese Tadtadi Matches of five kinds.

100 cases each 100 gross Japanese Tadtadi

AUCTION SALE OF 18 BALES YARN OF MOTILAL MILL.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Tambakantha, by order of Sha Bhimaji Motiji and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Sha Bhutaji Bhurmal:—

25 bales each 400 lbs. Yarn of Motilal Mill No. 20½.

23 bales each 400 lbs. Yarn of Motilal Mill No. 20½.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 PACKAGES ENGLISH-MADE DHOTEES.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th instant, at p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Muljee Jetha Market, by order of Messrs. Vadilal Purshotamdas:—

12 packages each 300 pairs, English-made white Dhotees No. 9 or other 8-10 yards.

2 packages each 200 pairs English-made Grey Dhotees No. 1344 or others.

4 packages each 200 pairs English-made Grey Dhotees No. 36999 or other.

7 packages each 200 pairs English-made white Dhotees No. Bholijan and other.

AUCTION SALE OF 37 PACKAGES ENGLISH-MADE DHOTEES.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press, opposite the gate of Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Messrs. Vadilal Purshotam and Co., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser.

Seth Chunilal Gambhirdas:

15 packages each about 200 pairs English-made Grey Dhotees No. 4488 or other 7 to 10 yards.

Sha Chandulal Manilal:

11 packages each about 200 pairs English-made White Dhotees Nos. 895, 929 or other 8-9 yards.

11 packages each about 150 pairs English made White Dhotees Nos. 895, 929, or other 10/11 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 11 PACKAGES ENGLISH-MADE WHITE CHOWLAS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 4-45 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully Mulji Jetha Market by order of Messrs. Vadilal Purshotam and Co. and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Seth Chamanlal Babaldas:—

10 packages each about 150 English-made White Chowlas No. 92, 12—14—16 yards.

1 package 200 English-made White Shikari Chowlas, 14—16—18 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 PACKAGES BLACK ALPACCA.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 5 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Messrs. K. Khodidas and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers:

Thacker Runchordas Purshotam:

2 packages Ghijino Black Alpacca of bigger width.

Seth Jeraj Champsey.

1 package Ghijino Black Alpacca of bigger width.

AUCTION SALE OF 34 BALES DHULIA COTTON.

On TUESDAY, the 29th inst., at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction by order of Seth Khimji Vishram at his godown at Jamshed Bunder, Colaba and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers Messrs. K. H. Kayani and Co.

34 bales Dhulia Cotton.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

On Wednesday the 30th inst., at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Hansraj Kapurchand and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Seth Tribhovandas Narotamdas.

3 bales each 50 pieces Japanese Shirtings No. 3700.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

28th Oct., 1918.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
22, Medows Street.

SALE OF OLD CHINESE PORCELAIN JAPANESE IVORY NETSUKES; PICTURES AND DECORATIVE ARTICLES.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 30th October, 1918, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), the following:—

A portion of the collection of old China of a gentleman consisting of old three coloured bowls and plates; blue and white plates; bowls; spill holders; vermillion banes; blanc-de-chine bottles; turquoise blue articles, etc.

Also a small collection of ivory Netsukes; glass porcelain and crystal bottles.

A lot of Majolice stands; Terra Cotta figures; Awta vases, satume bowls; plagues; cut glass electric lamps; also a pair of old blac wood carved chiffonieres; one Chinese cabinet; a Japanese lacquered cabinet; a pair of old Persian brass centre pieces; one old church lantern, thin curio cupboards fitted with plate glass, one large English show case suitable for stationers.

A collection of about seventy reproductions of pictures of known artists in photogravares and black and white and coloured prints representing landscapes; sea-views, figure studies; and war and other subjects.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th Oct. 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES

No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 321.

THE SALE OF THE GOODWILL OF L. ROYSAMPAT OF NEW QUEEN'S ROAD. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, under the instructions of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Liladhar Sunderji Roysampat an insolvent traded as L. Roysampat, the goodwill of the said insolvent carrying on business at New Queen's Road will be put up for sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURES.

Sale on MONDAY, the 28th October, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at Queen's Road No. 10, Bungalow of Major C. L. Wittekar, G.S.O. and others.

Specially Selected Pieces of Dining Table, Dining Chairs, Mirror Back Sideboard, Chesterfield Sofa, Chairs, Binocular in Solid Leather and Velvet Case, Remington Typewriter, Platedware of Reed and Barton and Mappin and Webb, Sweet toned Piano, Big English Stove, Glassware, Crockery, Refrigerator etc., etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 28th day of October, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at Queen's Road, No. 10, Bunglow of the Military Officer, Major C. L. Wittekar, G.S.O., and others, dining table, chairs, grand mirror back solid sideboard, dinner-wagon, dumb-waiter, teapoy, side tables, Chesterfield sofa, arm chairs, easy chairs, side and tiled top teapoy, show cases, cabinet by Breslau, black-wood corner cabinet, sweet-tone piano, Remington typewriter, Prismatic binocular with solid leather velvet lined case, by Rose and Beh, lady's low chair folding arm chairs, centre table, well-known makers' electro-plate selected bedroom furniture single and double bed of iron and brass, big English stove, season wood almyrahs of single and double doors, bedroom chairs, ice-box, refrigerator, etc., etc.

The catalogue is ready.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO A CAPITALIST TO INVEST IN A GOING CONCERN.

THE SALE OF THE GOODWILL AND WELL PAYING STEAM LAUNDRY THE FORTUNA STEAM LAUNDRY LTD.

Under instructions from the parties Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 17th November at 4 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises of the Fortuna Steam Laundry Ltd., situated at Nesbit Road, Mazagaon, next to Messrs. Marsland Price's factories and underneath the Mazagaon Police Court the good will of the Fortuna steam Laundry Ltd., with its accessories as under:—Washers, glazing machine, Hydro extractor, steam engine (Marshall), vertical boiler collor folding machine, Brass Irons, cupboard, starch table, cane baskets counter table 2 bullocks, 2 carts galvanized exhaust tank, steel water tanks, donker pump, tub, motor lorry Belsize (6 cylinders) 1 motor lorry De Dion, office tables, chais, racks etc., etc.

P. S.—Private offers will be received by the auctioneers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th October, 1918.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE
PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST.

Howitt-Phillips Co.

To-day at 9-30 p. m.

In response to numerous requests, Brieux's great lesson for Adults only:

"Damaged Goods"

To-morrow at 9-30 p. m.
"DAMAGED GOODS"

Wednesday at 9-30 p. m.
The Brilliant Comedy
"A PAIR OF SILK STOCKINGS"

Thursday at 9-30 p. m.
Cicerley Hamilton's Comedy
" DIANA OF DOBSON'S "

Friday at 9-30 p. m.
By request
"SEVEN DAYS' LEAVE"

Saturday Matinee at 5 p. m.
" DAMAGED GOODS."

Saturday at 9-30 p. m.
The Great Canadian Play
"THE LAND OF PROMISE"
by Somerset Maughan

Booking at Rose & Co.

PRICES:—Night Stalls Rs. 5, D. Circle Rs. 3, Balcony Rs. 2, Gallery Re. 1 and Boxes from Rs. 15 and upwards. Matinee—Stalls Rs. 3, D. Circle and Balcony Rs. 2, Gallery Re. 1 and Boxes from Rs. 12 and upwards.

To-day at 6-30 p. m. only
GBAND POPULAR PICTURES.
LAST TWO NIGHTS OF
The thrilling 5-Act Metro-play
"THE HALF-MILLION BRIBE"

Adopted from the famous American play and novel entitled "The Red House." A strange story of how a man was reformed through being brought to poverty, and of his wife's noble sacrifice—full of romance, sensation and excitement.

AND THE LATEST PATHE GAZETTE.

Popular Prices— Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4 5.
Box seats Rs. 2. Family Boxes for 4 Rs.

Customers are cordially invited to inspect our display of work—our best recommendation.

Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
Hamam Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
(10)

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AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

Lessees—The Excelsior Theatres Co., Ld.

9-30 TO-NIGHT 9-30

THE B. O. C. SEASON COMMENCES

Maurice E. Bandman presents the

Bandman Opera Company

In a series of popular London Musical Plays

To-night 28th October at 9-30 p.m.

"The Bing Boys Are Here"

(Second Edition)

Tuesday 29th October at 9-30 p. m.

"CARMINETTA"

Wednesday 30th October at 9-30 p.m.

"TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT"

Thursday & Friday 31st Oct. and 1st Nov. at 9-30 p. m.

A Musical Tale of the East

"CHU CHIN CHOW"

PRICES AS USUAL.

Booking at ROSE & Co. till 6 p. m.

Booking at Theatre from 7 p. m.

Seats booked by Telephone (288) must be taken up before 9-15 p.m.

Every Evening at 6-30

"Frank Keenan"

in the Great American Photoplay

"Loaded Dice"

One of the strongest dramatic productions ever shown on the screen.

A drama with a

REMARKABLE PUNCH!

Its timeliness is shown by the fact that it deals with

Food Profiteering

SUBSIDING!!

WHO?

THE INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC

AND ALSO

THE KAISER

"THE BEAST OF BERLIN."

Come and see his tragic collapse at the

NEW ALEXANDRA

Near Crawford Market.

IMPERIAL

"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"

TO-NIGHT

The bewitching

RUTH ROLAND

In the 6th Drama of

"THE PRICE OF FOLLY"

"IN POVERTY'S POWER"

A series of highly emotional films, dealing with modern problems of life

VERDA PARK

Travel.

INDIAN DANCES

Variety.

PATHE GAZETTE

CLUBS ARE TRUMPS

Comic by Luke.

Coming! *Coming!*

KIPLING'S

"Naulahka"

The most gorgeous production of the year.

TIME—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. daily.

Matinee every Saturday and Sunday 5 p. m

Extra Show Every Sunday 3-30 p. m.

POPULAR PRICES.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

Lessees: The Excelsior Theatres Co. Ld.

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

PATHE PRESENTS

Messrs. JOUBE & ROSHER

of the

COMEDIE FRANCAIS

in a 5-Act Play

'The Culpable'

A vivid drama of a FRENCH COURT OF JUSTICE in which a leading

FRENCH BARRISTER

recognises a CRIMINAL whom he is prosecuting as

His OWN Son!!!

A criminal is brought to a trial. His face bears the impress of Misery, but his features that of Nobility. He is not a degenerate creature coming from an ancestry of criminals. What chain of circumstances has led him to this brutal degradation? The abandoned son of a deserted woman, he was well born but driven into a career of crime for the

want of a Friend or Guide.

PATHE GAZETTE.

SEE THIS

MURDERER

of Womanhood, Humanity Youth, Civilization. Freedom

all checked by the throttling clutches of this mad demon—this world-denounced butcher—this lust-maddened wolf-hound of Postedam—this arch-fiend of humanity—this cruel brute, who sneers at life, who despises every one and everything that is not German. See what this vile viper does in that describable-photodramatic masterplay—

THE KAISER

"The Beast of Berlin",

—and you'll learn what America and civilization are fighting for—you will learn why YOU should keep watch for enemy alien within our gates. Don't miss this sensational expose that bared with merciless justice the withered soul of the most hated man in the world. Now only at

THE MAJESTIC

Tram Terminus, Girgaum,

8th Instalments of

'THE SHIELDING SHADOW'

AND THE

EXPLOITS OF ELAINE"

SHIELDING SHADOW' finishes TO-NIGHT

Most astounding concluding Scenes will be found on the Screen

AT THE

NEW ALHAMBRA

CINEMA.

Pearl White's acting supremely grand in the 8th Instalment.

Saturday & Sunday Prize Matinees at 3-30 & 5-15 and Nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30 (S T.)

NEW SANDHURST ROAD,

Tel. No. 2417.

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE

OF VARIETIES.

GAIETY THEATRE.

6-30 P.M. TO-NIGHT 6-30 P.M.

THE GAIETY Co. Presents

CHOICE CINEMA FILM

Containing a

POWERFUL DRAMA

NOT GUILTY

Most Sensational Drama ever Screened

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Oct. 23rd.

		Bales.
Total Days Sales at Liverpool		2,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		...
,, ,, Sales of East Indian		100
,, ,, Imports		18,000
Mid. Americans Spot Trading value		23.05
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakels		30.40
New York 11 a.m. (As known at 12 noon)	Jan.	29.15
	Mar.	28.75
	May	28.46
New Orleans 10 a.m. 11 o'clock	Jan.	28.21
	Mar.	28.00

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 23rd.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
Oct.	22.22—10
Nov.	21.57—16
Dec.	21.53—12
Jan.	20.58—12
Feb.	20.14—10

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 23rd.

New Contracts.

Months	To-day's price.
Oct.	22.35 + 2
Nov.	21.76 + 3
Dec.	21.25 + 3
Jan.	20.79 + 3
Feb.	20.38 + 14

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, Oct. 23rd

New Contracts.

Months.	To day's price
Oct.	29.40 Unchgd

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Oct. 23rd.

M.G. Bengal Good	18.4
,, ,, Fully Good	18.1
,, ,, Fine	18.6
,, No. 1 Oomra Good	20.20
,, ,, Fully Good	21.0
,, ,, Fine	21.55
,, Broach Good	22.7
,, ,, Fully Good	23.45
,, ,, Fine	23.25
	0
	0
	5
	0

MONEY MARKET.

London, Oct. 21st.

Bar Silver Spot	40 1/2
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1918.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 1/2
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 1/2
,, FineTrade Bills 3 months	4 1/4
,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	2 3/4
,, 7 day day market loans	3
Consols 2½%	40
Bunge Paper 3½%	52½
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	71
Government Securities 3%	61
On London at Paris Ex. France	26.07

WAR LOANS.

London, Oct. 21st.

3½% 1925—1928	£88½
4½% 1925—1945	£100¾
5% New	£96

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Oct. 21st.

WHEAT.

Wheat—No change.

SEEDS.

Seeds—No change.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£132
Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal	£122½
Hard Spelter	Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Dec. Sellers	18
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Dec. Buyers	20

Tone:—Firm.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Nov.-Dec. Sellers	2/10½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Nov. Sellers	2/8½

Tone.—Easier.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Oct. 26.

Quotations this morning were nominally Rs. 792 for Fully Good Broach April-May, Rs. 747 for Fine Oomras Dec.-Jan. and Rs. 672 for Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan. The Marwari Bazaar opened at Rs. 790 for Broach, the tone being easier, and declined to Rs. 782, but recovered a couple of rupees. Later on the price declined to Rs. 780/81, and on free offerings by local bears and others the rate dropped to Rs. 775½. At the decline there was some buying and the price improved to Rs. 781/82 and closed at Rs. 780. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 772/73 and closing quotations were as under.

For Ready Cotton there has been a moderate enquiry, running chiefly on new crop Bengal and some stapled kinds.

QUOTATIONS 5-30 P. M.

		Rs.
Fully good Broach	April-May.	775
Fully good Bengal	Dec.-Jan.	657
Fine Oomras	,,	730

RECEIPTS

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, stor for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m., on 25th October, 1918.

Cotton	743	bales.
Wheat	9,944	Qrtrs.
Linseed	9,386	,,
Rape, &c	3,489	,,
Gingellyseed	438	,,
Poppyseed	Nil	
Groundnuts	128	,,
Castorseed	48	,,
Rice	7,107	,,
Myrabollams	1,656	,,
Cottonseed	591	,,
Mowraseed	624	,,
Gram	Nil	
Jowar	Nil	
Maize	721	,,
Barley	22	,,

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Oct. 26th—5-30 p.m.

	Bazar Terms. Rs. as. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. as. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-35	75 0 0	11 4 0
,, ,, Cawnpore 70-30	74 0 0	11 4 0
,, Karachi Bangla	74 0 0	11 4 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 12 0	11 4 0
,, Cawnpore	10 12 0	11 4 0
,, Yellow Cawnpore	12 8 0	13 0 0
Linseed Brown Bold	12 8 0	13 0 0
,, ,, Thin	12 2 0	12 10 0
Teelseed White 85-15	100 0 0	..
,, Gajar 75.25	95 0 0	..
,, Gajar 50.50	90 0 0	..
,, Black	80 0 0	..
Poppyseed, White	15 8 0	16 0 0
Groundnut	80 0 0	..
Mowrassed	7 0 0	..
Barley	48 0 0	..
Castorseed	80 0 0	15 8 0
Forward		
Wheat April-May	8 12 3	
Linseed May	14 6 6	

BOMBAY & CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Oct. 26th 1918.

	Rate per lb. Rs. as. p.
Davids No. 10	1 6 6
Shapurji No. 10	1 3 6
Simplex No. 10	1 3 3
Edward No. 10	1 3 3
Light Houses No. 64	0 13 6

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Oct. 26th 1918.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1 5 15½
Bank Demand	1 6 1
Bank Acceptance 3 m/s.	1 6 6½
Fcs. Demand	193
American Dollars	279
Hongkong	223
Shanghai	361
Japan	155
Singapore	156

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 28-13-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/5 31/32.
D. D. on London 1/6 1/16.
Credit 3Msd/a 1/6 13/32.
D. D. on France Fr. 193.
Credit 3Msd/a Fr. 203.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 155.
60 D/st Japan Rs. 148.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 223.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 351.
D. D. on Singapore Rs. 156.
D. D. on New York Rs. 279.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates.
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47.
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47 89.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-22 98¼.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 81.
4 per sent. Terminable Loan 94.
3½ per cent. Paper. 73½.
4½ per cent. Port Trust Long Dated Due 1926. 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust Long Dated 81.
4 per cent. Municipal Long Dated 80.
4 per cent. Municipal Short Dated 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Long Dated 79.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa. 91.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 90½.
The following are the Bank rates.
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was quiet but steady with limited business passing.

The following are the closing quotations of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—Swadeshi 2,050. Swan 615. Standard 2,285. Simplex 720. Shapurji 138-12. Pearls 527-8. New Greats 317-8 M. Petit 2,425. Madhowji 2,130. Luxmi Cotton 1,720. Kohinoor 1,290. Kastoorchand 1,175. Ind. Malwa 320 Ind. Bleaching 165. Finlay 462-8. Fazalbhoy 717-8. David 617-8. Currimbhoy 332-8. Crescent. 226-4. Colaba 1,360. Century 430. Cen. India 2,470. By Cotton 650n. By. United 855. By. Dyeing 1,315. Bundi 23-8. Ind. Cement 325. Katni 242-8. Katni Defd. 1,255. Tata Ord. 247-8. Tata Defd. 1,215. Alcocks 735. By. Burma 840. By. Tramway 440. Tata Hydro 1,185.

The following are the closing quotations of the New Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,045. Swan 615. Standard 2,280. Simplex 722-8. Shapurji 137-8. Pearls 525. New Greats 315. M. Petit 2,400 Madhowji 2,130. Luxmi Cotton 1,290. Kohinoor 1,290 Kastoorchand 1,175. Indore 310. Bleaching 155. Finlay 460. Fazalbhoy 715. David 615. Currimbhoy 335. Crescent 225. Colaba 1,350. Century 430. Nagpur 2,420. By. Cotton 650. By. United 860. By. Dyeing 1,315. Bundi 23-8. Ind. Cement 315. Katni Ord. 240. Katni Defd. 1,255. Tata Ord 247-8. Tata Defd. 1,205. Alcocks 735. By. Burma 840.

BARRACKPORE RACES.

FIFTH DAY.

(From our Sunday Edition.)
(From our Correspondent.)

BARRACKPORE, Oct. 26.

The Barrackpore Autumn meeting concluded to-day. There was a short card of only five events, in each of which favourites won easily. There was no exciting finish. Speculation, however, was quite keen and the attendance was large. The weather was slightly on the warm side. Capt. Blake's country-bred pony 14-2, Vanity was sold by auction after the second race to Mr. G. De for Rs. 625.

Details:—

THE DALE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Smith's LADY JANE, 10-7, Clarke 1
Messrs. Ross and Syde Gome's YELLOW GIRL, 9-0, Barker 2
Mr. Hempson's ASIATIC, 8-10, Pullin 3

Also ran:—Shire 7-0, Teddy 7-5 (cd. 8-5), Hind 7-0 (cd. 7-3).

Betting:—Evens Lady Jane, 5 to 2 Asiatic, threes Yellow Girl, tens and more the rest.

The race:—Hind played up at the gate and was badly left. Yellow Girl and Asiatic jumped off with Lady Jane. Next, others being in the Indian file. Four furlongs from home, Lady Jane ranged alongside the leaders and gaining the ground at each stride, won by 3½ lengths, 15 lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 59 secs.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 25; Places Rs. 17 and Rs. 18.

THE COSSIPORE PLATE.—Distance 4 furlongs.

Mr. Ghosal's SLIPPERY ANN, 12-0, Marland 1
Dr. Boye's BOBBY, 9-6, Wallace 2
Mr. Piggott's LITTLE MOUSE, 10-6, Hempson 3

Also ran:—Post Entry 9-6, Quality 10-8, Pokyaung 9-6, Vanity 8-7 (cd. 7-0).

Betting:—Twos Slippery Ann and Quality, fours Bobby, eights Little Mouse, Pokyaung and Post Entry, twenties the rest.

The race:—The start was bad. Quality was absolutely left and Pokyaung dwelt. Vanity led them up to the bend and then Slippery Ann assumed the command, beating off a hot challenge from Bobby, then won by ¾ length, ½ length between second and third.

Time:—53 3/5 secs.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 33; Places Rs. 17, Rs. 18 and Rs. 20.

THE AGARPARA PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. Hile's SABINARD, 10-7, Marland 1
Mr. Fleming's ZELIA, 8-7, Clarke 2
Mr. Mullik's BIDEAWEE, 9-8, Hayhoe 3

Also ran:—Pekingese 8-11, Don't Be Late 9-7.

Betting:—3 to 8 on Sabinard, 3 to 2 Bideawee, twos Don't Be Late, fours Pekingese, sixes Zelia.

The race:—Off good start Zelia showed out prominently, the rest in bunch close behind. Zelia led to the entrance of the grand stand where Sabinard collared and passed her by 3 lengths, 1½ lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 32 1/5 secs.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 36; Places Rs. 19 and Rs. 24.

THE FAREWELL PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Gubbay's AIRMAN, 9-2, Southall 1
Lieut.-Col. C. Smith's SPEAK THE TRUTH, 10-10, Barker 2
Mr. Edward's SIDNEY CARTON, 8-7, Pullin 3

Also ran:—Edmyne.

Betting:—3 to 2 on Airman and Speak The Truth, threes Sidney Carton, sixes Edmyne.

The race:—For a few strides Edmyne showed out, then Speak The Truth took it up, but just before the bend Airman headed her and lasting out just managed to win by 1 length, 2½ lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 1 4/5 secs.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 20; Places Rs. 12 and Rs. 13.

THE BORJORLI CUP.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mrs. Walker's DIAKKA'S DAUGHTER, 11-0, Hempson 1
Capt. Bailey's BERT, 12-0, Hayhoe 2
Mr. Edward's SLAVE GIRL, 10-9, Williamson 3

Also ran:—Sunshine 13-0, All Bey 11-7, Second Attempt 9-7, The Rock 7-7.

Betting:—5 to 4 on Diakka's Daughter, threes All Bey, fours Sunshine and Bert, sixes Slave Girl, twenties the rest.

The race:—Bert was quickly off. He was followed closely by Diakka's Daughter and Slave Girl and the race was among them. Won by 1½ lengths, a head between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 8 4/5 secs.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 22; Places Rs. 12, Rs. 12 and Rs. 13.

The Rush for Squibb's.

We are

FLOODED

WITH ORDERS

OF

SQUIBB'S

Ague Specific

from all over the country on account of

THE WAVE OF

INFLUENZA

and

FEVER

now passing over it.

It requires our utmost efforts to meet the demand.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

Madon Sons & Co.,

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RAZORS GROUND & SET

Bright and Keen as new no matter how old or rusty As. 8 each. New Handle Re. 1, each Safety Blade resharpened Re. 1-3-0 doz. Under six As. 2 each Thick Blades As. 4 each. All Post Free. Surgical Instruments repaired MATHEW & Co., 88, Medows St. Op. Tarapore-wala, Bombay.

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A Large Stock of Motors from ¼ to 25 H. P Recelifiers and Electri-Instruments ric immediated for vare

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Best English Lathes from 6' to 28'
Heavy type Planing Machines.
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Looms from 24" to 60" of Standard English Make.
Spinning Machineries of all descriptions.
Gins & Cotton Presses.
Complete sets of Electric Installations for 30 lights.
Diesel Oil Engine of 80 B.H.P.
Paxman's SteamEngine of 300 B.H.P.

For further particulars and prices apply to:

E. K. PALIA & CO.

72-76, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Important Announcement

FOR

MILL OWNERS

The undersigned begs to draw the attention of his numerous constituents that to meet with the increasing demands of his clients, he has just opened new extensive Show Rooms at 72-76, Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the new proposed premises of the Bank of Bombay, where numerous Machineries for the Spinning and the Weaving Departments, Ginning and Pressing Factories, Mechanic Shops, Wood Sawing Mills and large stocks of Stores of every description for Dockyards, Railways, Mills, Gins and Factories could be inspected with advantage, Our rates are the lowest and our goods are guaranteed of Genuine Standard qualities.

All enquiries will be promptly attended to:—

Mr. E. K. PALIA., M.A., &c.

72-76, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY

THE EMPIRE

NEXT SATURDAY

A NEW SERIAL

"The Adventures of Stingaree"

By E. W. HORNUNG, the author of "RAFFLES"

"The Adventures of Stingaree"

Sensational Episodes of Early Australian Days

"STINGAREE" THE GENTLEMAN BUSH RANGER!

Special Announcement

FRED MITCHELL

PHOTOGRAPHER

(LATE OF BOURNE AND SHEPHERD)

HAS MUCH PLEASURE TO ANNOUNCE THAT HIS

STUDIO

IN THE

(LATEST UP-TO-DATE STYLE)

NOW BEING UNDER CONSTRUCTION

WILL BE OPEN ON

the Ist November 1918

AT

58 MEDOWS STREET.

APPOINTMENTS CAN NOW BE BOOKED.

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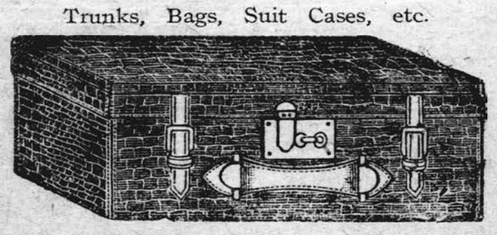
FROM OUR

FACTORY

Large Stock of Gent's and Children's High Class Boots and Shoes made of Glace Kid and Chrome Leathers

ALSO

Trunks, Bags, Suit Cases, etc.



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AGENTS:

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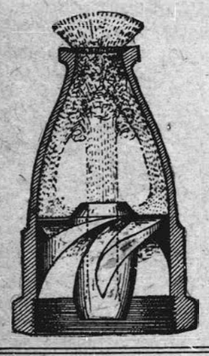
Ideal for the Chemical and allied industries—washing, spraying, humidifying, cooling, evaporating, reclaiming, etc. A central jet meets the spirally rotating jets at the orifice, and the result is a finer spray, more of it, with less power required.



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For Cakes, Sweets, Chocolates and Confectionery . . . .

AWARDED SILVER AND BRONZE MEDALS AT THE BOMBAY EXHIBITION.

62 Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

THE TATA IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, LD.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

The Directors' Report for 1917-18 states that the Company's net profit during the year ending 30th June 1918 aomunted to Rs. 1,05,69,797 which with the sum brought forward viz., Rs. 3,16,880 from the last year's account, makes a total sum of Rs. 1,08,86,677.

Th following sums amounting to Rs. 50,00,000 have been appropriated from the profit:—

To Depreciation Fund Account Rs. 45,00,000.

To Provision for Income Tax and Super Tax for year under report Rs. 5,00,000.

After making all these deductions there remains a balance of profit of Rs. 58,86,677. Out of this a sum of Rs. 15,93,750 has been distributed as *ad-interim* dividend for six months ending 31st December 1917 as follows:—

On Preference Shares Rs. 4-8-0 (less income-tax) per share that is, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

On Ordinary Shares Rs. 6 per share free of income-tax and

On Deferred Shares Rs. 7-8-0 per share free of income-tax. This leaves a balance of Rs. 42,92,927. Out of this sum the Directors recommend a final dividend of 6 per cent. per annum, *i. e.*, Rs. 2,25,000 (less income-tax), on Preference shares. They further recommend a final dividend of Rs. 9 per share free of income-tax to the Ordinary Shareholders, and Rs. 80 per share free of income-tax to the Deferred Shareholders which would amount to Rs. 36 lakhs. After making all these payments there will remain a balance of Rs. 4,67,927 which amount the Directors recommend should be carried forward.

Mr. T. W. Tutwiler, the General Manager of the Works, who had proceeded on leave to America in December last has now returned and resumed his duties. During his absence the Works were under the direction of the Consulting Engineer, Mr. C. P. Perin.

STOCKS OF FOOD GRAINS IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

RETURN CALLED FOR BY DIRECTOR OF SUPPLIES.

The Director of Civil Supplies has issued the following dated the 24th October:—

As it is of great importance that the stocks of food-grains in the Bombay Presidency should be accurately known—more especially in view of the appointment of the Food-stuffs Commissioner—a return of stocks of the principal food-grains, namely, rice, wheat, jowari, bajri, gram and maize, has been called for under Ordinance IX of 1914. Although a similar return was recently called for in the case of rice stocks in Bombay City and in the Thana District, the rice within these areas is being included in the returns now called for as the previous returns were submitted when the Influenza epidemic was very acute and may therefore not have been so complete as could be desired. The return is to be submitted by the 8th November and must show the quantities held or under order on the 1st November. Quantities not exceeding 50 Bengal maunds need not be reported.

In the distribution of food-grains, the prices of which are controlled by Government preference will be given to the wants of shops managed by Municipalities or other similar bodies or by private individuals or associations who agree to sell without a view to profit and, after the wants of these shops have been supplied, to retail shopkeepers who have agreed to sell at the controlled prices. The leading rice and grain merchants of Bombay have agreed to assist the Controller of Prices and the Director of Civil Supplies in the distribution of stocks. Enquiries on the subject should be addressed to the Director of Civil Supplies, War Purposes Board's Office, Ballard Road.

DIABETES

Radical and Sure Cure.

From

KALI PRASANNO CHAKRAVARTI, B.A.,

Kaviratna,

Assistant Head Master,

Central Hindu Collegiate School, Benares.

To

Messrs. K. P. RAY & J. P. RAY Bros,

Benares City.

Dear Sirs,

I have very great pleasure to write to you that my eldest brother Sj. Chandra Kishore Chakravarty has been completely cured of Diabetes by using your specific for the same. Last year, our Head Clerk, Babu Narayan Das, was very bad with Diabetes and since he used your medicine he has been quite healthy. It is his wonderful cure that attracted the notice of my brother, who too has been cured within two months and quite completely. This disease is generally described by the physicians as almost incurable, but you have done a great service to the suffering humanity by discovering a cure for this incurable disease. It is only yesterday that my friend Dr. Surendra Nath Mukerjee, L. M. S. enquired of me as to the effects of your medicine and appeared to be very anxious to try it on his brother-in-law, who has been suffering from Diabetes. Believe me. I am very grateful to you for this cure of my brother and I heartily recommend it to all Diabetic patients.

Yours sincerely,

K. P. CHAKRAVARTI.

JUST A MINUTE!

Mr. K. M. T. MADON

has disconnected all business relations with Messrs. M. T. MADON & Co. Crawford Market

finding that his customers called for his personal supervision in his Fort House

"CASH CHEMISTS"

He has sold his Market Firm to enable him to spend all his time at "CASH CHEMISTS" and so assure his customers efficiency in service

PLEASE ADDRESS ALL ENQUIRIES TO

CASH CHEMISTS

172, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

EVERYTHING AT MARKET RATES.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

HUNDREDS OF LIVES SAVED!

D. B. MOTIWALA'S VEGETABLE

MANEK-ANTI-FEVER POWDER & PILLS

are pronounced with one voice to be the safest, the surest and the most reliable Remedies for the Present Influenza Epidemic and all kinds of Fevers, with or without shivering. Within the last few days these Preparations have saved hundreds of lives.

Price, per tin of the Powder, As. 12 and per Phial of the Pills, Ans. 8 only.

Motiwala's well-known Vegetable

LAXATIVE CONSERVE, (for the costive) (Ans. 8)

PULMONIC POWDER (for Coughs) (Ans. 12)

and

TONIC OF LIFE (for convalescents from fever) (Rs. 1-4 and Rs. 2)

also aid and strike with

MANEK-ANTI-FEVER POWDER-AND-PILLS

in their struggle against

THE BLACK DEATH.

SOLD BY THE SOLE MANUFACTURER:

D. B. MOTIWALA,

Morland Road, near the Byculla Club, BOMBAY

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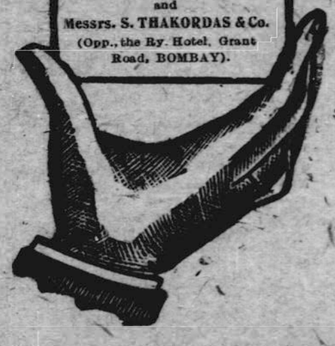

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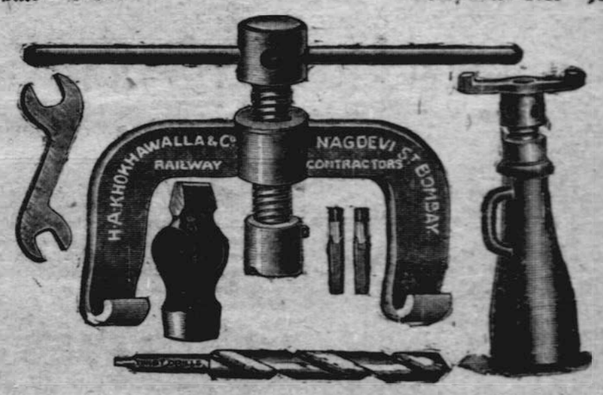

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Home Rule League, Bombay Branch, Special General Meeting, Home Rule League Office, 251, Hornby Road, 6-30 p.m. (S.T.).

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 6.

Legislative Council Dinner at Government House at 8-30 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

Empire Cinema: At 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: Cinema 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Precious Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
New Alexandra Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
New Alhambra Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 and 10-0 p.m.
Precious Cinema: 7-0 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Royal Opera House: Cinema at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
West-End Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

BAND AT PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA.

The Band of the 1/13 G. I. P. Railway Bn. (Indian Defence Force) will play at the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana this evening commencing at 6 p.m.

LECTURES ON POETRY AND HISTORY.

The lectures which Mr. S. H. Jhabvala was delivering at Blavatsky Lodge, 72 Apollo Street, Fort on "Tennyson" on Mondays and "Landmarks in the History of India" on Saturdays will now be continued from to-day at the above place at 6-30 p.m.

BOMBAY HOME RULE LEAGUE.

The special general meeting which could not be held on the 17th instant for want of a quorum will be held, to-day, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.), in the office of the Home Rule League to accept Article 1, of the Congress Constitution and to make the acceptances of the same—a condition for new membership. This meeting will also elect two additional representatives to the Provincial Council of the Home Rule League.

UNCLAIMED ARTICLES.

The Police Commissioner notifies the hats, caps, sticks, umbrellas, water-proof-coats, trunks metal-pots, account and cash-books, spectacles, purses, watches, cash, jewellery, cycles, frames, and wheels, gunny bags sacks containing grain and flour, keys, motor-tyres and lamps, beddings, shoes, photographs, novels, cartridges, cheques, and glass-ware etc., has been taken charge of by the Police and is now lying at the Head Police Office. Any person claiming to be entitled to the possession or administration of the property or any portion thereof is required to appear before the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay and to establish his claim within six months failing which, the property will be held at the disposal of Government and will be sold by auction.

FIRST RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

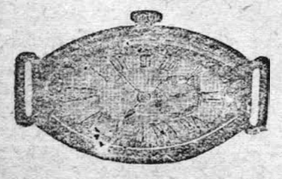
Further subscriptions received in aid of the fund started by the Conference authorities are as follows:—

Rs. 50 Messrs. Shivji Kooverji & Co., Rs. 50 Mr. Lalji Godhoo, Rs. 50 Messrs. Manji Nathubhai & Co., Rs. 50 Mr. Khimji Assur Veerjee, Rs. 50 Mr. Goculdas Damodar, Rs. 50 Mr. Mathuradas Vassanji Khimji, Rs. 51 Messrs. Dulerai & Co., Rs. 25 Mr. Manilal Gekalbhai, Rs. 25 Mr. Purshotam Vishram Mowji, Rs. 25 Karsandas Mavji, Rs. 25 Messrs. Kassam Karmali & Co., Rs. 25 Nassarbhai Haji Mowji, Rs. 25 Oghadbhai Nimji, Rs. 25 Goverdhandas Purushottam, Rs. 25 Messrs. Jetha Devji & Co., Rs. 25 Mr. Narandas V. Dossa, Rs. 10 Mr. Tricumji Jiwandas, Rs. 10 Mr. B. N. Motiwala. Total Rs. 646. Rs. 810 already acknowledged. Total Rs. 1,456. Contributions to the fund may be sent to the General Secretaries, First Railway Conference, 306 Bohra Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY S. P. C. A.

During September, 1918 the agents of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, prosecuted before the local magistrates 465 cases involving cruelty to 987 animals. In 365 cases fines were imposed for cruelty and in two other cases for overloading. In 75 cases the animals were sent to the hospital and 3 other cases the animals were sent to the pinjrapole. In twenty cases accused were warned and discharged. The total number of animals and birds newly admitted for treatment at the Bai S. D. Petit Hospital for Animals during September was 279, while there were already 227 under treatment on the 1st of the month. In the course of the month 238 were discharged cured, 28 left uncured and 24 died leaving 216 still undertreatment at the close of the month. 42 cases were also treated as out-patients. Besides these, 671 animals were treated by the Society's Veterinary Inspectors as out-patients at the dispensaries opened in the Honorary Presidency Magistrates' Courts at Esplanade, Girgaum, Mazagon and Dadar.

SUPERIOR WRIST WATCHES.



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KOLBHATWADI SCHEME.

PROFITEERING PROCLIVITIES OF IMPROVEMENT TRUST DENOUNCED.

A meeting of the owners of properties abutting on Girgaum Road, Princess Street and Kalbadevi Road was held at Princess Street on Friday the 25th instant for the consideration of a proposal to send a petition to Government in the matter of Kolbhatwadi Improvement Scheme No. 54. Mr. Vallabhdas Kanji presided.

Mr. Sunderrao. D. Navalkar in opening the proceedings observed that a person having the least common sense would acknowledge from the manner in which some of their properties were left standing and others demolished, that it was so not because they were insanitary but because they did not fulfil the high architectural standard of beauty required in the front elevations of these properties according to the fancy of most of the Trustees of the Improvement Trust and that their properties had been included with a view to profiteering and beautifying the locality, of course keeping in mind the underlying principle of converting as much freehold lands into leaseholds—a thing never contemplated by the Legislature. The object of the Trust, as assured by H. E. Lord Sandhurst, was not to beautify the city, but to do away with the insanitary areas—not by the wholesale acquisition of properties with a view to profiteering, but to improve congested localities by driving through them roads and cross-roads for the inflation of wind as the last measure, if such localities could not be effectually remedied by other measures, as stated in Section 23 of the Improvement Trust Act. How long, asked Mr. Navalkar were the people to allow their money nearly Rs. 11,00,000, to be wasted away every year in demolishing houses in sanitary and good condition, in order to beautify the city according to the whims of the few plutocrats and officials who were not the representatives of the people? The result of all this was overcrowding in the city and increase in the cost of buildings which were not constructed and designed according to the requirements of the customs and manners of the people, without doing anything to improve the sanitary condition of the city.

WASTE OF PUBLIC MONEY.

The Municipality, proceeded Mr. Navalkar, would certainly have opened roads and cross roads as they did in Cavel, Mugbhat, Borbhat, Mazagaon and other parts of the city and improved the sanitary condition of the city long ago with the large amount of Rs. 11,00,000 it pays every year to the Trust to be wasted in allowing the Trust to acquire properties with a view to profiteering, like a land speculator on a gigantic scale, without carrying out the policy for which it came into existence. Was it economical and at the same time justifiable to pull down properties in sanitary and good condition, simply because it pleased the few who were not responsible to the people in any way? Their properties were already abutting on main thoroughfares which were no more to be widened. Moreover, the Municipal Commissioner in his letter No. E. G. 2807 dated 25th March, 1918, did not mention or suggest that their properties, which fall outside Kolbhatwadi, were either insanitary or should be included in the Kolbhatwadi, Scheme. Was this not waste of pulbic money? The leaders of the people and other public bodies should represent the matter to Government and point out the way in which their money was being wasted away in beautifying the city and not in improving insanitary areas in different parts of the city, at the same time requesting that the work of the Trust be handed over to the Municipality, the only local self-governing body in the city. He hoped that the Government would not sanction the scheme if it was to be carried out in this fashion and that it would modify the scheme by excluding their properties.

Mr. P. J. Kerawala also remarked that his house was only of 25 years' standing and he asked what earthly good the Trust was doing in demolishing his property like that of the others. It was only wasting public money, which the Trust got without the least effort from the Municipality.

Other speakers also denounced the profiteering policy of the Trust.

After a vote of thanks to the chair the meeting terminated.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 27.

The depression in the Andaman Sea yesterday has moved into the centre of the Bay. The disturbance in the extreme north has passed away eastwards, but another is approaching.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Upper Burma, and local in Lower Burma. A few falls have occurred also in Assam, Bihar, Simla and Mussooree Hills.

The chief amounts are:—Port Blair and Table Island one and a half inches; Lashio four; Mandalay and Tezpur one; Darbhanga three-quarters and Simla a half.

Forecast:—Extension of rain into Arakan and South Madras.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 26.

There was less activity in the market for coal shares, but prices did not show much alteration. There was very little doing in jutes, which were neglected. The miscellaneous section did not afford any feature of special interest, only a small business taking place. The following were closing quotations:—

Coal:—Baraboni 17-12, Bansjorah 28-4, Bengal Bhatdee 15, Bolompore 14-4, Bokaro Ramgurh 30, Burra Dhemo 16-12, Ghusick 25-4, Gobindpur 20-4, Hapjan 15-12, Imperial 20, Jumoni 14-4, Koradi 8-2 p., Nowaghur 30-8, North Kajora 1-14 p., Phularitand 15-4, Raneegunge 59-8, Sutkudi 16.

Jute:—Kamarhatty (ord) 523, Lansdowne (ord) 328, Reliance (ord) 38.

Miscellaneous:—Assam Saw Mills 24, Britannia Brass 12, Lunas Rubber 7.40.

Government Paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 75-10.

The offices of the Government of Bengal now in Darjeeling will close on 2nd November and reopen in Calcutta on 5th November.

TROUBLE OVER A WIFE.

BROTHERS-IN-LAW BEAT HUSBAND.

At the High Court (Calcutta). before Justices Fletcher and Walmsley, Mr. Monnier, with Maulvi Fazlul Huq, moved on behalf of Abdul Bari and two others against the order of the Sessions Judge of Chittagong rejecting the petitioners' appeal.

It appeared that one Kulsuma Khatun was married to the complainant, Abdul Majid, some years ago, but left him and returned to her father's house about five years ago. The complainant filed a suit against her and obtained a decree for restitution of conjugal rights, but the Civil Court on the 6th June last refused his application for the delivery of the girl to him. On the 19th July when the accused Abdul Bari was accompanying the girl in the company of her two brothers, the second and the third accused, on the road, the complainant came up and seized the girl. He was beaten by the brothers and the girl went away with the three accused. They were convicted by a Deputy Magistrate of Chittagong under section 498 of the Penal Code of taking away the girl for an improper purpose and sentenced the first accused to three months' rigorous imprisonment, and the two brothers to one month's rigorous imprisonment each and a fine of Rs. 100. The Sessions Judge upheld the conviction and sentences.

Mr. Monnier contended that the girl was not taken away from the husband or any one having care of her on his behalf and hence the offence under section 498 of the Penal Code was not established.

Their lordships issued a rule to set aside the conviction and sentences and released the accused on bail.—"The Englishman."

LIEUTENANT WELINKAR.

A WELCOME CONTRADICTION.

The family and friends of Lieutenant Welinkar were plunged in deepest sorrow by a most unfortunate mistaken report of his death published in the "Illustrated London News" of August 22nd last. We are glad to learn that Mrs. Welinkar has been officially informed by the Air Ministry, London, as well as the Military Authorities at Simla, that Lieutenant. Welinkar is merely reported to be missing, and information received from a private source shows that he has been probably taken prisoner by the enemy. The following extract from "India" of August 9th will be read with interest, the suggestion in the last line, however, being obviously based on the incorrect report of the "Illustrated London News":—

Lieut. Welinkar of the Air Service although twice wounded previously, he would not rest until he was once more on active service. Writing in the "Pall Mall Gazette" of him, the "Clubman" says: "He had to move heaven and earth before he could get into the Air Service. His cool, imperturbable nerve and his aptitude for mechanics enabled him to master the mysteries of flying and to win the golden opinion of his superiors. He belonged to a brave band of Indian flying-officers, and his country and the Empire, though the richer for his services and example, are the poorer for his loss."

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

It was quite cheering to see an old friend installed at the Royal Opera House on Saturday night by the Howitt-Phillips Company, for the popular comedy "Diana of Dobson's," in these days when popular fancies are changing so quickly, must be ranked as such. It bears repetition and it is such "good stuff" that a second visit is not boring. The Howitt-Phillips Company are staging "Diana of Dobson's" again on Thursday.

Miss Gertrude Godart as "Diana" in a big drapery emporium is the central figure who is getting five shillings a week and living in. A relative leaves her £300 and she goes through it in a month, having everything, during that period, she wants. While in Switzerland she misrepresents her position, passing herself off as a widow with £300 a month. She gets more freedom as a widow and she is spending money at the rate of £3,600 a year. There is a beautiful story running through the four acts and Miss Godart gives an almost perfect reading of the character.

As a matter of fact there is not a weak spot in the cast and even the smallest parts are outstanding Mr. Charles Bradley as a Police Constable, and Miss Anice Cresley as "Miss Pringle" and later as an "Old Woman" a regular habitue of the benches in Green Park getting attention from the audience. Mr. Chas Howitt plays Capt. Victor Bretherton, late of the Welsh Guards, a gentleman who has never done any work in his life and who has an allowance of £600 a year. He is made to feel ashamed of himself by "Diana" and he determines to leave his money untouched, and earn his own living in London. How he fails and spends his night sleeping on the "benches in the Park" and ultimately meets "Diana" who has fallen on similar evil days are all incidents possessing a degree of reality and of course the sleeping out all night scene is no exaggeration at all. Mr. Howitt hit off his character well. "Damaged Goods!" will be played tonight and to-morrow night and when the Company played it here before, there were packed houses.

SIMLA EXODUS POSTPONED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 26.

Owing to the great and increasing virulence of the influenza epidemic at Delhi, as well as the consequent difficulty of making the necessary arrangements there for the Secretariat staff, the Viceroy has been pleased to postpone the move of the departments of the Government of India until November 18th. The Viceroy's own programme will, however, not be altered.

WILLINGDON SOLDIERS' CLUB.

FOUNDATION STONE LAID.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Oct. 27.

In the presence of a large gathering of European civilians and military, their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon on Saturday evening laid the foundation-stone of the Willingdon Soldiers' Club at Wanowrie. The gathering included a number of soldier invalids who had been brought to the scene in motor ambulances.

Brigadier-General Norie welcomed their Excellencies. The idea of the Club had originated with her Excellency Lady Willingdon in April, 1917. It was, as they might say, the child of her brain and she immediately set to work to give the idea proper shape. Her Ladyship approached Sir Shapurji Bharucha and obtained from him the loan of his house which though unsuitable as a club, had nevertheless served its purpose very usefully. That the Club was found to serve a want would be seen by a few figures. Of the soldiers who had been in garrison some 20,000 had visited the institution since its inception. The daily attendance was from 400 to 600 while on Sundays it ranged from 1,000 to 1,600. With figures like these before her, Lady Willingdon came to the conclusion that a permanent club for soldiers was a very necessary institution, and as they were well aware when an idea once took root in Lady Willingdon's head, it was generally never long before she got a move on. The result was that British soldiers in Poona would in future have a club of their own to which they might resort and for which they had to thank her Ladyship. The sum at their disposal, said General Norie, was Rs. 1,26,000. That was a tidy figure with which they should be able to do a great deal. One of their greatest helpers had been the Western India Turf Club which had given them a lakh of rupees. The Poona Pageant had provided thirty or forty thousand; and they had also received substantial sums from the Women's Presidency War Funds. It was more than five years since their Excellencies had begun their reign (*sic*), but their want of weariness in such doings had been enormous. They had opened huts for soldiers; they had opened hospitals and recently when he (the speaker) had gone to the Poona railway station to see some wounded from Palestine detrained the first person he had stumbled up against had been Lady Willingdon. (Applause.) On behalf of that assembly, on behalf of the garrison of Poona and on behalf of all military institutions in this and other places, General Norie said, he was glad to be able to say how enormous had been the gratitude of the soldiers for all their Excellencies had done. General Norie then requested Lord Willingdon to lay the foundation-stone which his Excellency did, and having declared the stone well and truly laid, returned to his seat and addressed those present shortly afterwards.

FAREWELL THANKS.

In the course of the address his Excellency said that it had given him and Lady Willingdon great pleasure to come there that afternoon and help to lay the foundation of an institution with which he was happy to think their name was to be associated. He wished to take that opportunity to thank General Norie and all his staff Lieut.-General Sir Charles Anderson and the officers of the Southern Command staff and Major-General Sir Michael Tighe and the officers of the Poona Divisional Staff for the constant and happy spirit of cooperation with which they had always approached the many questions that had come up for settlement between the Government and the military authorities during the years of this war. There had been discomforts, it was true, but they had been borne in the right spirit and on behalf of himself and his wife he wished to thank General Norie for the charming references he had made to them. It was perfectly true that when Lady Willingdon made up her mind to have a thing done she generally contrived to get a move on. No one knew that better than her husband, and the institute whose foundation they had laid that evening was an earnest of her endeavours. Lord Willingdon continuing said that their best thanks were due to that sterling old gentleman, Sir Shapurji Bharucha, who had suffered the dislocation involved in lending them his residence without one word of regret. They had to thank the W I T C. for its very generous gifts for soldiers and sailors. It was not very long ago he had been called upon to lay the foundations of a Seamen's Institute; now they had just seen the foundation-stone laid of an institute for soldiers; and thus he was glad to say they had done something to provide for the comforts and well-being of both branches of the services that had done so much for us during the war. It would be a great satisfaction to them in the years that were to come to think that there was such an institution as this with which their name was associated and he hoped that those who used it would bear in mind the two individuals who did their best—the best that lay in their power for the British soldier. (Applause.)

All those present were then invited by Lord Willingdon to inspect the plans of the new institute.

SILVER WEDDING FUND.

Lady Willingdon has received the following wire from her Excellency Lady Chelmsford:—

"My most sincere thanks to the Women of Bombay Presidency for their splendid contribution of two lakhs to the 'Silver Wedding Fund' and to yourself and all your helpers who arranged collection. I know how pleased the Queen will be to hear of splendid gift."

GERMANY'S "NEW PROVINCES."

ESTHONIANS UNDER THE IRON HEEL.

Mr. Arthur Ransome, the special correspondent of the "Daily News" wrote from Stockholm on September 4th:—

A young Esthonian Nationalist, who for obvious reasons is unwilling to give his name arrived here on Sunday, and called on me last night. He had great difficulties in getting out of Esthonia, since all the Esthonians are treated by the Germans as convicts on ticket of leave, and have passports, with name, number, and finger-print for identification by the German authorities. He got by a roundabout way to the coast, and escaped disguised as a sailor. I asked him about the proposed union between Finland and Esthonia, a German idea which has been rejected by the Esthonians. He said: "Esthonians live on the idea that the Allies have recognised their independence, and that is why we are anxious not to do as the Finns and Ukrainians. We are against union with the Finns, because they are under the thumb of the Germans. We, by passive resistance to the Germans in occupation, wish to make it clear to the world that we are opposed to the Germanisation of Esthonia."

The man gave the following startling account of Esthonian resistance to the German efforts: On the retirement of the Bolsheviks, the authority was taken by the remains of the old temporary Government, which the Germans found in possession and promptly turned out. The Germans replaced them by an occupationary authority, working hand in glove with the local barons. Then to give a better show to affairs, they set up the Riga Landtag as the ostensible authority. It was entirely German controlled. According to him three Esthonians only were willing to work with the Germans—two advocates and one student.

VOLUNTEER FIASCO.

The Germans established bureaus for volunteers, who were expected to join the German Army out of gratitude for their salvation from the Polsheviks. These were a complete failure. In the whole town and district of Dorpat six volunteers were secured. Then they tried to get labour for Germany, putting up huge placards in German, Lettish, and Esthonian, offering work in Germany to men, women and children. Attractive pay plenty of food and other inducements were offered. A few people went, but almost all, after considering things while on the way returned home before they had gone too far.

Great efforts were made to Germanise the Esthonian papers and to force all schoolmasters to learn the German language, but all these proved futile in face of the hostility of the Esthonians.

The Germans quickly created hostility by requisitions. They seized all the food supplies, timber, copper, and even bells from railway stations. All the milk was taken to factories and made into cheese and exported. All the cows were registered, and the owners forced to produce so much milk per cow.

REQUISITIONS.

On certain feast days the peasants meet at the cemetery, each man driving his best horse, with his wife sitting with her best shawl on and bright coloured blankets on a bundle of hay. The Germans waited for this, and when the peasants arrived at the cemeteries the Germans took all the horses and the unfortunate peasants had to walk home.

The Germans will not allow local traders to import from Germany. A special trading department is attached to each German commandature, which both imports and distributes, so that the German Government is its own middleman, and keeps all profits in its own hands. He says the most noticeable thing in Dorpat, Reval, and other towns is the cleanness of the streets and the superfluity of military bands playing German patriotic music. The Esthonian national hymn and all compositions containing it are forbidden, and the Esthonian blue, black, and yellow flag is taken down and torn up wherever it appears.

OLD DISCIPLINE GONE.

Asked about the condition of the German soldiers, the man said they were all either very young or old. The old discipline of the German army had gone. Desertion was frequent. For example, 18 men stole a motor-boat, got across Lake Paipus, and escaped into Russia. A company in Dorpat learnt over night that it was going to France next day. In the morning not a dozen men answered the roll. There were many cases of soldiers refusing to shoot deserters, and the prisons at Reval, once full of Bolsheviks, are now full of German soldiers.

He says that feeling is more national than revolutionary in Esthonia, but that there is an undoubted revolutionary feeling among the German soldiers. He has heard them say. "Our revolution will be much bloodier than the Russian, for we shall kill all who made war, but we will not have it till the war is over, lest the English and French do to us what we have done to Russia."

When my visitor left Estland there were rumours of the Germans preparing armoured trains for Pskof, some said to help the Soviet against the Czechs; others said they were intended for the occupation of Petrograd, which is only postponed on account of cholera.

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J. E. Saklatwalla.—The matter will be considered.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Monday, 28th October, 1918.

THE CONDITIONS OF AN ARMISTICE.

The terms of President Wilson's reply to Germany's note, following upon the cynical speech of the German Chancellor, must strike everyone as marking the utmost limits of forbearance. That President Wilson should have replied as he has done sufficiently demonstrates that he is prompted by that noble conception of life which regards it as "a thing one shares with everybody, so that when another suffers, one suffers too." No one realises more clearly than President Wilson the brutal ideals and implications of Prussian militarism. But no one also more clearly recognises the untold sufferings that the present war entails and the need for statesmanship to free the world from it by sparing no human ameliorative forces that can be devised. Weighed down by the awful responsibility of this feeling, he "cannot decline to take up with the Governments, with which the Government of the United States is associated, the question of an armistice."

But having made that decision, he feels equally bound to see that the decision must not by one jot compromise the issues involved in the war. The issues, being clear and unalterable, admit of no negotiation. They must be vindicated by *dictation*, either on the field of battle or in the Peace Chamber, no matter which. But they must, in any event, be *dictated* by the Allies. How is that to be achieved? It can only be achieved by the maintenance of, and practical recognition on the part of Germany, of Allied superiority of arms. The inevitable safeguard to that end is that the conditions of the armistice must also be dictated by the Allies. Therefore, President Wilson deems it his duty to reiterate:

> "that the only armistice he would feel justified in submitting for consideration would be one which should leave the United States and the powers associated with her in a position to enforce any arrangements that may be entered into and to make a renewal of hostilities on the part of Germany impossible."

Further, as an obvious corollary, the military advisers of the Allied Governments—that is the High Command—are the only persons who can settle what the necessary terms for such armistice should be as "will fully protect the interests of the people involved, and ensure to the associated (Allied) Governments the unrestricted power to safeguard and enforce the details of the peace to which the German Government has agreed." The essential proviso is, however, "deem such an armistice possible from the military point of view." For the armistice is after all only a means and it cannot be allowed to affect the end. Should such terms of armistice be suggested, their acceptance by Germany, as President Wilson says, "will afford the best concrete evidence of her unequivocal acceptance of the terms and principles of peace from which the whole action proceeds."

President Wilson has no illusion about a real change of heart or change of government in Germany:

> "Significant and important as the constitutional changes seem to be, which are spoken of by the German Foreign Secretary in his note of the 20th of October, it does not appear that the principle of a Government responsible to the German people has yet been fully worked out, or that any guarantees either exist or are in contemplation that the alterations of principle and of practice now partially agreed upon will be permanent."

Like a true idealist, he does not lose sight of essential practicalities:

> "Moreover it does not appear that the heart of the present difficulty has been reached. It may be that future wars have been brought under the control of the German people, but the present war has not been; and it is with the present war that we are dealing. It is evident that the German people have no means of commanding the acquiescence of the military authorities of the Empire in the popular will; that the power of the King of Prussia to control the policy of the Empire is unimpaired; that the determining initative still remains with those who have hitherto been the masters of Germany."

Therefore, the need for "plain speaking and straightforward action" is all the greater. The Allies cannot trust the militarist masters of Germany. Real peace can be concluded only with the true and accredited representatives of the German people. But if the Allies must deal with "the military masters and the monarchical autocrats of Germany" they can afford to do so only on one condition—surrender. Criminal Germany is now given the last chance to confess that she is guilty and to throw herself on the mercy of the Allied Court of Justice.

GERMANY AND THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

The new German Chancellor in his latest speech has attempted to flirt with the idea of a League of Nations propounded by President Wilson and Lord Grey. The idea of such a League is the greatest conception of practical statesmanship that has been evolved in the history of mankind. For it contains in itself the pledge of early deliverance for humanity from its deadliest foes—militarist nationalism and economic imperialism. The treatment of this idea by Prince Max shows that he has either not realised the sublimity of the conception, or is anything but sincerely willing to see that it materialies. He was right when he said that the essence of President Wilson's programme was a League of Nations, which meant the abandonment of unqualified national independence and sovereignty both by Germany and other nations. In a seemingly penitent mood he even recognised that "if the Germans maintained as fundamental that national egoism, which till recently had been dominant, the bitterness thereby engendered would cripple them for generations." "They must comprehend," he proceeded, "that the significance of the frightful war was victory for the idea of justice, and if they submitted to the idea, they would find therein a cure for their present wounds and a reservoir of future strength." Taken separately, these words seem sincerely and earnestly spoken. But they cannot be thus considered apart. The remaining portion of Prince Max's speech provides a test of their sincerity and earnestness. Judged by that test Prince Max is condemned out of his own mouth. Thus we have the important modification that "when he advocated the League of Nations as a source of consolation and new force, he did not deny that heavy opposition must needs be overcome before the idea could be realised." That the "opposition" comes only from Prince Max and his task masters is revealed by the emphatic statement that the advance towards democratic Government in Germany will be dependent entirely on whether the League of Nations takes practical shape or not. The characteristic cynicism of this duplicity cannot be mistaken. For, obviously Prince Max cannot be regarded as foolish enough to forget that the cardinal idea of the League is that it will be a League of "Free" Nations. Not otherwise can the world be made safe for democracy—safe from Junkers or exploiters alike.

It is evident that those who

ed, so far as they can help it, that Germany should not become a "free nation." Only an Allied victory, it would seem, can frustrate their purpose. Nevertheless it would be rash to conclude from Prince Max's sceptical treatment of it that the idea of a League of Nations has not been implanted in German soil or to overlook the fact that even this scepticism is an indication of an appreciable growth of that idea among the German people. For the mood of a people can be discovered as much in the blindness of their politicians as in their vigilance. Sufficient evidence has been forthcoming to show that the idea of a League of Nations is gaining strength in Germany since Hertling's sneering remark in July, that "Wilson's League of Nations was an easy way of throttling Germany's vital breath." Even Hertling had soon to make a concession to the temper of the people and not long after the "Nord leutsche Allgemeine Zeitung," the official organ of the German Government, devoted its weekly article on the political situation to an inspired discussion of the League of Nations. The writer began by admitting that the idea had come into the world to stay. The determination had hardened and become almost universal that everything possible must be done in future to prevent the recurrence of the present disaster to mankind; and this determination had crystallised into the three ideas—disarmament, arbitration and a League of Nations. It was no longer any use to shut one's eyes to this development, for it had already attained such strength that it was bound to exercise a great, if not a decisive, influence upon the statesmen who would be called upon to end the war. More significant than these admissions is the following remark, no matter what the intentions behind it may be, of the official organ of the German Government:

> "The peace movement with its whole content of conceptions—League of Nations, disarmament, arbitration—is become one of the great world ideas whose effects cannot be measured, but cannot be brushed away by the laughter of the practical man."

The article, it must be remembered, was written with the sole object of supplying counter-arguments to a movement which is beginning to find serious adherents in Germany. Its admissions, reluctant as they are, are important not so much in themselves as in indicating the extent of the victory which the movement is gaining albeit slowly. This development is to some extent due to an extensive propaganda which, there is no doubt, is being conducted in Germany by sincere advocates of the peace idea as embodied in the League of Nations. One of these advocates, who has declared himself publicly, is Count Monteglas, the well-known and influential Bavarian General. In an article in the "Berliner Tageblatt" he gives a glowing account of the happy future a reasonable Germany might expect as an equal member of the comity of the nations. He brushes aside, for instance, Hertling's disingenuous objection that the object of the League of Nations is to cut off Germany's trade. He points out that President Wilson has categorically declared for the removal of all trade barriers and that his League would be no counterpart to the "League of Arms" but lately concluded by Germany and Austria-Hungary. Count Monteglas goes on to picture the economic prosperity of Germany in a League which will secure "the hundreds of millions of Russians access to the ice free seas," the Poles unhindered passage to the Baltic by the Vistula, the Serbians to the Adriatic, the Bulgarians to the Aegean, the Rumanians through the free Dardanelles to the Mediterranean—a picture which must have been strangely alluring to the war-weary Berliner.

Apart from the propagandist activities of sincere advocates, the idea of the League of Nations has gathered strength in Germany mainly, of course, as a result of the pressure of Allied successes. It is obvious that those who now rule Germany and are fascinated by the empty spell of "Realpolitik" are not converted to this idea. But the point is that the idea is growing and that even Germany's rulers are obliged to take note of it, be it for their own purposes. In the circumstance the Allies must continue the struggle until the latter surrender. But we must not forget that there are sane forces in Germany itself which are fighting on our side. This is to the good not only of Germany, but of the whole world. For, whether the League of Free Nations comes early or late, will depend greatly on how the movement spreads in Germany, stimulating its people to make themselves free. There is no necessity for us to abandon one jot of our just claims as regards reparation, restitution and guarantees. But there is equally no reason why we shou'd not be honest with ourselves and bear constantly in mind that we cannot always be at war with the German people. That recognition should make us rejoice that in the increasing

Notes of the Day.

Full Autonomy for Bombay.

The emphatic demand of the non-official members of the Bombay Legislative Council—nominated as well as elected—that full provincial autonomy should be introduced in Bombay as soon as the Reform scheme comes into operation, is an effective counterblast to the shortsighted criticisms of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. The Committee of the non-official members rightly dwells on the educational advance made in the Bombay Presidency and the leading commercial position of Bombay and the absence of communal difficulties and demands that there should be no reserved subjects in this Presidency. Our Presidency is one of the most cosmopolitan provinces in India and the experiment of granting full autonomy may well be made by Parliament, as advised by the responsible members of the Legislative Council. In the alternative, the councillors have suggested various branches that should be transferred to the Ministers. It is interesting to note that the Committee holds that finance and administration of press, books and newspapers should be transferred. Land revenue also, the Committee says rightly, should be transferred. There are no complicated questions of tenant rights in our Presidency and revision settlements must be for obvious reasons in the hands of Indians. The Committee defends itself animatedly against the fancied division of classes and masses sought to be introduced in India. There can be no two opinions that the Committee's opinion that complete responsible government would be more successful than diarchy, is perfectly true.

The Praise of the Seceders.

The "Times of India" was among those who frantically encouraged the desertion of the Seceders from the Indian National Congress and it is but meet that in view of the forthcoming gathering of the Adullamites at the Empire Theatre, our contemporary should solemnly chant hymns in praise of them. While prominent Seceders like the "Servant of India" are seeking solace in the point that they are wise because they are few and attacking the alleged arrogance of members, the "Times of India" has made an amazing discovery. So far as numbers are concerned, in its opinion, the Seceders are in a decided superiority to the Congressmen! The very fact that they are meeting in a theatre with closed doors and limiting attendance to invitees will, of course, confirm this view. We are told that though the Seceders have lost their fire, they have gained in experience. They are blessed with caution, sound judgment, spirit of compromise and what not. They fly in the ointment is, they are inferior in "drive", which comes perilously near to what the London "Times" told the Seceders: that they are wanting in backbone. Now that the backbone is supplied by the London and Bombay "Times", there is no cause for much anxiety.

An Irresponsible Statement.

The "Servant" does not quite despair of effecting a compromise. It casts longing eyes towards the Congress. But the "Times of India" is bent upon creating a permanent split, otherwise where would be the beauty of it and what would be the importance of the "Times"? It would also give no opportunity to our friends to play off one party against the other and assume the role of mentors of both. There is apparently nothing of which the "Times of India" is so much afraid of as the unity of the Indian nation. It seems to take an unholy joy in the split and declares that the first result of the publication of the Reforms Report was the split in the Nationalist party. This irresponsible statement shows what an intimate knowledge of current Indian politics is possessed by our contemporary. The Congress-League scheme was the joint work of one and all in the Congress and typified the united national demand of India. If some chose to run away, the desertion of a few cannot be exalted into the birth of a new party. So far from the Montagu scheme affording any chance of permanent creation of parties in India, the probability is that all the parties will again unite as a result of solid opposition to any breach in the powers of the Government of India.

Cooperation with Government.

The "Times of India" cannot designate any convincing proofs of vital differences between Congressmen and the Seceders. So it takes idle refuge in saying that though surface divisions may not amount to much, there are essential divergences in character, outlook and aim. One of these apparently is that the Seceders are willing to cooperate with Government. Congressmen do not certainly want to oppose Government, just for the pleasure of it. They are as eager as any Seceder to cooperate with Government. The only unwilling partner, if there be any, is Government itself. There is absolutely no truth in this silly charge that Congressmen are wantonly "again the Government." The "Madras Mail" wants the Seceders definitely to break with the Congressmen and cooperate if possible with the leaders of the British community. It is

they would be justified in pitting themselves against India, at their bidding.

Sir John Hewett on the Reforms.

Sir John Hewett was talked of for some time in connection with the Reform committees and the publication of his detailed views shows from what a pitfall India has been saved. At the very outset Sir John takes us into his confidence and tells us that British rule can be interpreted only by British agents and that it cannot be administered by Indianised services. These of our deluded countrymen, who want to throw in their lot with Lord Sydenham and Sir John Hewett and such others, had better study what is in store for them. According to Sir John, it is doubtful whether any Indian Minister can be found capable of dealing with Education and Sanitation. It would not be a wise move to leave Agriculture and Forests to Indians. This worthy thinks that English initiative is necessary for sanitary reform in India. He quotes with approval the view that it was hopeless to give Western education through Indian teachers. Even more than the threatened loss of political power, the loss of fat posts seems to weigh heavily with reactionaries like him. Happily the British public may be trusted to take a larger view of the whole question and give an opportunity to Indians to show to the world that British rule can best be interpreted and administered by Indians in India as by French Canadians in Canada and Dutchmen in South Africa.

The Real Distinction.

To a coterie of South Indian non-Brahmins the very mention of "Brahmin" is anathema and to them it appears sufficiently reasonable, therefore, to oppose anything claimed by Brahmins. Brahmin or non-Brahmin, freedom is equally one's birthright and even a non-Brahmin follower of Dr. Nair, when occasionally he rids his mind of cant, discovers that after all his opposition is not so much to what the Brahmin asks for as to the Brahmin himself. While the Brahmin has been asking for the liberalising of the Government and making it responsible to the people, it is the "non-Brahmin" who has been inveighing against the Brahmin and his demands. An instructive example of the caste-spirit of the Madras non-Brahmins is afforded in the following passage which we take from their notorious anti-reform organ:

> If a reasonable proportion of non-Brahmins do not get the legislative franchise, we do not want the reforms, and we *shall oppose, with all our might, the transfer of any responsible functions to an unrepresentative and irresponsible body* (our italics.).

The Late Mr. C. G. Shah.

We regret to record the death of Mr. C. G. Shah, the founder of the Surat Sarvajanik Education Society. Amidst most disheartening circumstances, when private educational enterprise was rare, Mr. Shah, with the help of three undergraduates, launched a private English school in Surat, in 1883. Then, the Government had raised the scale of fees in schools under their management and the people feared that secondary education would be out of the reach of the poor. Mr. Shah started the school with a view to make education cheap and sound. After successfully carrying on the work of the school for about 25 years, he placed it under public management by founding the Sarvajanik Education Society. He was the soul of this society. Three years after the inauguration of the Society, it ventured to place before the public a scheme for a secondary Arts College. It was through the dogged perseverence and the untiring zeal of Mr. Shah that the scheme was crowned with success, and a college was started in Surat last March. Mr. Shah was the father of private educational enterprise in Surat. In him Surat has lost one of its most public-spirited citizens. A public meeting of the citizens of Surat is shortly to be held when, we hope they will decide to raise a worthy memorial to this worthy citizen.

A Lover of Persia.

Professor E. G. Browne who has published an appeal for funds for the relief of the famine stricken in Persia in the "Manchester Guardian" is the soul of the Persia Society in England. He is the author of "The Literary History of Persia" in two volumes in which the literary activities of the Persian people are recorded not as confined to the Persian language but as expressed in Arabic also, the justifiable standpoint of the Professor being that the line of further progress for a student of the Persian language is not Sanskrit and allied Aryan languages but Arabic, which has been for many centuries the common and cultured tongue for Persia. His "A Year Among the Persians" is a valuable description of present day Persia and describes minutely the position of the Zoroastrian remnant in Iran. It was Professor Browne who first brought to the notice of the Parsis the astounding fact that not only did the Parsis voluntarily go over to Islam in Persia but that far from any fanaticism being the order of the day, owing purely to secular motives it was not impossible to find some Musalman converts to Zoroastrianism.

A Deserving Appeal.

Great as have been the demands on England herself, the appeal for the relief of the Persians is by no means made a week too soon. While the carnage on the battlefronts is great the deaths by sheer starvation in Persia are really appalling. The country has suffered immensely in material but the loss of life which is so continuous a drain on the nation will never be restituted. The Americans in this connection have already put forth most laudable efforts. Some movement has of late been made in Bombay among the Parsis for a revival of the relations between the community in India and their co-religionists in Persia. The present juncture is peculiarly opportune inasmuch as vast possibilities of commercial expansion lie before the enterprising men who would avail themselves of the facilities afforded by the reopening of the Persia route. There is a danger of the peoples of non-Christian denominations being through dire necessity compelled from the faith of their fathers unless an organised attempt is made to relieve the distress which we understand is not less acute among the Parsis and

A DECISIVE BATTLE OF WAR.

HARD FIGHTING IN PROGRESS.

WHOLE OF ENEMY'S FIRST LINE CARRIED.

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 25.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Oct. 26.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, wiring yesterday, says:—General Debeney's advance between the Oise and the Serre threatens to take in the rear the enemy's powerful position based on the Oise, which is impassable for tanks. The whole of the enemy's first line has been captured on a front of sixteen miles. Darkness interrupted the attack.

ENEMY DISLODGED FROM HERMANN LINE.

HARDEST FIGHTING IN PROGRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, 6-25 a.m. Oct. 27.
Recd. 10-50 p.m. Oct. 27.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing last evening, says:—General Debeney's army after three days and nights of uninterrupted fighting has dislodged the enemy from the Hermann line and is pursuing him to the next line a few miles northwards. There has never been harder fighting than that in which French, British and Belgian armies are now engaged. It was the advance of the British and the Belgians in the north that caused Marshal Foch to order the attack east of the Oise, and General Petain has since engaged three French armies successively. The battle to-day extended from the Dutch frontier to the Aisne. The Germans know what is at stake and are fighting as they did in 1914. Their machinegunners, covering the infantry in retreat, to-day died at their posts rather than surrender.

AMBLY-FLEURY CARRIED

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, 5-15 p.m., Oct. 25.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., Oct. 26.

A French communiqué says:—On the Oise front during the night we repulsed two enemy attempts east of the canal between Longchamps and Moyales. This morning we again began to press the enemy east of Sissone.

East of Rethel we carried the village of Ambly-Fleury between the canal and the Aisne, despite determined enemy defence. We took a hundred prisoners and a number of machine-guns.

BETWEEN CHATEAU-PORCIEN AND SISSONNE.

FRENCH ATTACK ON 17 MILE FRONT.

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct., 25, 8-55 p.m.
Recd. 10-10 p.m., Oct., 26.

Reuter is informed that the French attacked this morning between Chateau-Porcien on the Aisne and Sissonne on a front of seventeen miles and advanced to a minimum depth of one mile. Further west the Tenth French Army attacked between Notredame-Liesse and the Serre, on a front of eight miles and captured Pierrepont, Wesles-et-Caumont and Caumont farm. Over a thousand prisoners have been counted.

South of Valenciennes the British reached the main railway from Le Quesnoy to Maing.

VILLER-LE-SEC,

FALL PROBABLE.

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 25, 10-45 p.m.
Recd. 10-10 p.m., Oct., 26.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters telegraphing this evening says:—The French infantry were near Viller-le-Sec at midday and its fall is probable. Its loss may compel the enemy to fall back a considerable distance before renewing the battle on the Hunding line. Von Hutier's position is weak because he is menaced in the rear by Generals Rawlinson's and Byng's offensive. The successful advance up the Sambre Valley must cause the instant retirement of the whole German line between the Oise and Argonne.

ONE OF DECISIVE BATTLES OF WAR.

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 25.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., Oct. 26.

Experts declare that the battle which vanced north of Villers-le-Sec and captured the fortified centre repulsing several counter-attacks and taking eight hundred prisoners. We crossed the Serre between Crecy and Mortieres and occupied the northern bank for a distance of a kilometre.

Furious fighting occurred east of the Souche river and ended in our capturing the villages of Vesle-Caumont and Pierrepont with 250 prisoners. There was very violent battle throughout the day between Sissonne and Chateau-Porcien.

Supported by the tanks we attacked in the morning powerful defences and advanced on the left in the woods fringing Sissonne-La Selve road eastwards.

We stormed Petit St. Quentin and gained a footing in the villages of Banogle and Recouvrance, while on the right we penetrated the enemy positions. The German resistance was everywhere most desperate. We captured two thousand prisoners, nine guns and numerous machine-guns.

ADVANCE ON SCHELDT CONTINUED.

FRENCH CARRY CHATEAU ZULTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 26, 7-5 a.m.
Recd. 8 a.m., Oct. 27.

Last night's Belgian communiqué says:—In the British and French attack between the Lys and the Scheldt the French carried Chateau Zulte despite desperate resistance and the British captured the villages of Engoyghem and Ooteghem and continue their advance on the Scheldt.

HERMANN DEFENCES ALREADY PENETRATED

ENEMY'S DESPERATE RESISTANCE,

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Oct. 26.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., Oct. 27.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters wiring last night says:—General Debeney's army between the Oise and the Serre is attacking von Hutier's so-called Hermann position on a front of fifteen miles. The Germans have converted the villages which are generally situated on the crests of ridges into fortresses and are resisting most bitterly, knowing that the safety of the German army facing Gouraud on the Aisne depends on the Hermann line holding.

Von Hutier has another chain of positions some miles in the rear, namely the western edge of the Hunding line. The Hermann defences have already been penetrated at several points and with the entry to-day of General Mangin's Tenth and General Guillaumat's Fifth Army in the region of Chateau-Porcien, extending the battlefront to forty miles, the defence has been fought clean through, the Germans losing 2,000 prisoners. German resistance to General Debeney has appreciably weakened.

CAPTURE OF VENDIGIES-SUR-ECAILLON

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, 12-35 p.m., Oct. 25.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., Oct. 26.

A British communiqué says:—We captured Vendigies-sur-Ecaillon on Thursday battles of the war. "The Times" military correspondent says:—"Strategically the attack is an attempt to substitute for the eastern turning movement down the Meuse and from the Champagne an attack on the enemy's centre. Thus, instead of the eastern prong of pincers biting transverse, the railway at Mezieres, it is intended to fasten it on the railway at Bavay or Maubeuge. The other arm of the pincers is the Belgian and Second British Army in north Belgium."

French writers say that General Debeney's latest attack between the Oise and the Serre is intended to throw masses of Germans on to their northern communications with the object of congesting them and rendering the evacuation of German armies more difficult.

FURTHER FRENCH ADVANCE

THE SERRE CROSSED.

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 26, 3-40 a.m.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., Oct. 27.

Last night's French communiqué said:—Between the Oise and the Serre our attacks afternoon and made progress on the high ground eastward. We succ[illegible]

VERDUN FRONT.

BATTLE CONTINUES WITH EXTREME VIOLENCE

AMERICAN TROOPS' ADVANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, 4-20 p.m., Oct. 26.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., Oct. 27.

An American official communiqué says:—On the Verdun front on Friday evening the enemy extended to the west side of the Meuse his efforts to wrest from us the gains of the preceding days in the region of Bantheville. After half an hour's artillery fire, the enemy attacked the positions between Bois-des-Rappes and Bois-de-Bantheville. He was repulsed with heavy losses, our line remaining everywhere unchanged.

Northward of the Aire we are now established in the positions in the southern portion of Bois-de-Bourgogne on both the banks of the Meuse.

Northward of Verdun the battle which is being fought by our first army to-day enters its second month and is continuing with incessant severity, frequently rising to extreme violence. On the entire front of 25 miles the enemy is offering determined resistance.

We have taken on this front since September 26 over 20,000 prisoners, over 150 guns, 1,000 trench-mortars and several thousand machine-guns.

AMERICANS OCCUPY BORMONT WOOD

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 26, 2-15 a.m.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., Oct. 27.

An American communique says:—The battle on the Verdun front continued very violently east of the Meuse. We occupied Bormont wood last evening.

The Germans to-day counterattacked repeatedly between Bormont and Detraye wood but were repulsed with very heavy losses. Only at Belly wood the enemy fifth attack forced us to withdraw to the eastern part of the wood.

We advanced west of the Meuse north-west of Grandpre in the face of determined resistance and entered Bourgoyne wood.

OVER 2 MILLION AMERICAN TROOPS SENT OVERSEA.

LONDON, Oct. 25.
Recd. 10-10 p.m., Oct. 26.

WASHINGTON.—It is officially announced that only two million American troops have been sent oversea.

HOLLAND ON GUARD.

PREMIER ON INCREASED RISK OF VIOLATION OF TERRITORY.

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
THE HAGUE, Oct. 25.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., Oct. 26.

Speaking in the Second Chamber of the States General, the Premier referred to the increased risk of violation of Dutch territory. All military leave had, he said, been consequently cancelled. The Premier added that no reason existed for particular uneasiness as regards Holland's relations with any of the belligerents. The house subsequently held a secret session.

GROWING GERMAN UNPOPULARITY WITH TURKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 25.
Recd. 10-10 p.m., Oct. 26.

Reliable news has reached London confirming the profound growing unpopularity of the Germans with the Turks. There have been cases in Asia where the Turks have stripped and flogged German soldiers At Damascus many Germans had their throats cut and some only saved their lives by running into British lines. Austrian soldiers were not included in these attacks.

ARMENIANS' SERVICE TO ALLIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 24.
Recd. 10-50 p.m. Oct. 27.

In the Commons, Mr. Cecil emphasised the gallant services of the Armenians during the Turkish campaign and said that the Allies were considerably indebted to the Armenians.

"PAIN AND WRATH."

CONFESSIONS OF ENEMY PRESS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Oct. 27.
Recd. 11 p.m., Oct. 27.

AMSTERDAM.—The "Mittags Zeitung" asserts that Belgian civilians fought on the British side near Roubaix and says that if the British organise franc-tireurs for war, the Germans must resort to the sternest measures.

The "Rheinische Westfaelische Zeitung" describes Mr. Wilson's note as crafty and insincere.

The "Weser Zeitung" says:—Mr. Wilson wants completely to tie German hands by an armistice without guaranteeing us against a mailed fist peace.

The "Koelnische Volkszeitung" says:—"With pain and wrath, we see what the enemy on the ground of his military superiority thinks he dare demand. [illegible]

PEACE MOVE.

CONCURRENCE OF ANGLO-AMERICAN VIEW.

MILITARY AUTHORITIES CONFER.

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Oct. 25
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Oct. 26.

"The Times" says:—President Wilson's last word should close the correspondence with the enemy. It reveals close agreement between American and British views. The chance that the Germans may ask for an armistice necessitates Allied naval and military authorities being ready with their terms. Hence it is satisfactory to know that Field-Marshal Haig and Admiral Beatty conferred with the Naval and Military Staffs in London last week and Colonel House arrived in France, where Marshal Foch is in close touch with the American and Allied commanders.

The "Daily Mail" says: We do not imagine that autocracy will surrender immediately but the peace offensive has ended with President Wilson's masterly exposure of its insincerity.

COL. HOUSE AND ADMIRAL BENSON.

TO REPRESENT U. S. AT ARMISTICE DELIBERATIONS.

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 25.
Recd. 10-10 p.m., Oct. 26.

WASHINGTON.—Colonel House, personal representative of the President and Admiral Benson, Chief of the Naval Operations, have arrived in Paris and will represent the United States at the armistice deliberations.

FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN PRESENT ALLIES.

"MUST BE PERPETUATED."

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Oct. 25.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., Oct. 27.

Lord Robert Cecil speaking before the International Association of Journalists said the peace achieved must be such as to perpetuate the increase of friendship prevailing between the present Allies. The war had brought nothing we valued more than the increase in Anglo-American friendship.

"DANISH DEMAND FOR PLEBISCITE NOT JUSTIFIED."

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 25.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., Oct. 27.

COPENHAGEN.—Speaking in the Reichstag Dr. Solf declared that the Danish demand for a plebiscite in North Schleswing was not justified.

WAR MINISTER'S EMPTY BOAST.

The War Minister declared that the army was unbeaten and was still able to resist stubbornly. The situation was grave but not desperate.

The German press is not satisfied with the Wilson note, but says that anyhow it means progress towards peace.

CAPITULATION OR EVACUATION?

GLOOMY OUTLOOK IN GERMANY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Oct. 27.
Recd. 11 p.m., Oct. 27.

AMSTERDAM.—Commenting on President Wilson's note, "Norddeutsche Algemeine Zeitung" says:—It is impossible for Germany to establish her new system of Government, if that is dependent on an armistice and hopes that Mr. Wilson will persuade the Entente to enter on peace negotiations on the basis of his programme.

The "Koelnische Zeitung" says:—The issue depends on whether the Entente military advisers insist on capitulation or will be content with evacuation.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" says:—Mr. Wilson's notes are the most humiliating experienced by Germany since the days of Napoleon, forcing us to consider the position seriously.

GERMANY'S CUNNING MANOEUVRE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
PARIS, Oct. 27.
Recd. 11 p.m., Oct. 27.

The "Matin" points out the cunning German peace manoeuvre in pretending to accept Mr. Wilson's principles while trying to link the discussion of an armistice with the discussion of peace terms. The "Matin" emphasises that the two questions are absolutely separate.

FRENCH PRESS APPROVAL.

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Oct. 25
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Oct. 26.

PARIS.—Deputies unanimously approve of the spirit and terms of President Wilson's reply. The French press declares that [illegible]

SERBIAN ATTACK IN MORAVA VALLEY.

PARACHIN, VARVAZIN AND BELUCHITZ LIBERATED.

ENEMY'S DISORDERLY RETREAT NORTHWARD.

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 25.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., Oct. 26.

A Serbian communiqué says:—We liberated Parachin, Varvazin and Beluchitz, taking over 200 prisoners. We are successfully advancing northwards.

A later communiqué says:—We attacked the enemy in the valley of the Morava and forced him to make a disorderly retreat northward. Our advance continues successfully.

ALLIES IN SERBIA.

PURSUIT OF AUSTRIANS AND GERMAN CONTINUES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 27.
Recd. 6 p.m., Oct. 27.

A French Eastern communiqué says:—In Serbia the Allied pursuit of the Austrians and Germans, northwards continues.

ITALIANS CAPTURE MOUNTS PERTICA AND VALDEROA.

ALBANIANS INFLICT HEAVY LOSSES ON AUSTRIANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, 7-50 p.m., Oct. 26.
Recd. 5-45 p.m., Oct. 27.

A wireless Italian official communiqué says:—After all day long fighting in the region of Mount Grappa, we maintained and extended our yesterday's gains taking 2,149 prisoners. We captured Mount Pertica and Mount Valderoa, north-westward of Spinoncia.

Albanian bands have inflicted considerable losses on the retreating Austrians in Albania.

SINKING OF PENTLAND RANGE

SUSPECTED INCENDIARISM.

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 23.

In the Commons, Mr. Houston affirmed that the sinking of the steamer Pentland Range was due to a bomb placed on the board by an enemy agent at Buenos Aires, and that the fire on board the Danish steamer Fiona loaded with hessian bags for the British Commissioner of Wheat Supplies was also due to incendiarism.

Mr. Macnamara admitted that enquiries supported both the suggestions.

THEIR MAJESTIES' INTEREST IN INDIAN AFFAIRS

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Oct. 20.
Recd. 4-15 p.m. Oct. 26.

The Indian editors interviewed expressed the greatest delight with the warmth of their reception by Their Majesties yesterday.

Mr. Devadhar said "The Queen showed a great interest in Indian affairs, particularly, in the female education. The editors were received separately in the Indian Room and were astonished to find that both of Their Majesties knew something of them individually. The King has a wide knowledge of Indian affairs, and spoke very earnestly of the need for improvement in the condition of the working classes. His familiarity with the details of the question greatly surprised me although I knew of his Indian sympathies. He expressed great admiration for the services of the Indian forces in Mesopotamia and on other fronts. It was a most interesting interview but what struck me the most was the congeniality of our Royal hosts. I felt quite at home at once."

Mr. Mahbabalam said "Their Majesties were very gracious. The Queen spoke to me particularly about the status of women in India. Their Majesties laughed heartily over the incidents of our voyage and commisserated us on being stranded for twenty-five days at Port Said. I was pleased to find that the King knew I had been to England twice before."

Mr. Sanbrook and Mr. Ghose and Mr. Iyengar echoed enthusiasm of their colleagues concerning their reception at the Palace.

The editors leave London to-morrow on a visit to the Fleet. They will tour Edinburgh, Glasgow, Gretna, Manchester, Chester and Birmingham before proceeding to France. Before going to the Buckingham Palace the editors saw a film of the fighting forces in Mesopotamia in the Cinematograph Theatre of the Ministry of Information.

PRIVATE LETTERS TO UNITED KINGDOM.

POSTAL CONCESSIONS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Oct. 26.

Regarding the notification reducing the weight of private letters addressed to the United Kingdom, Europe and America to eight ounces, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce pointed out to the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs the inconveniences that would be caused to business houses and urged that the system for despatch of dupli[illegible]

LUDENDORFF RESIGNS.

NO LONGER IN COMMAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 27.
Recd. 10-50 p.m. Oct. 27.

COPENHAGEN.—The Kaiser has accepted the resignation of Von Ludendorff.

A Berlin telegram states that the Kaiser, in accepting Von Ludendorff's resignation, decreed that the Lower Rhenish Regiment, number thirty-nine, of which Von Ludendorff was long in command shall bear his name.

LATER.

BALE.—A German communique dated Saturday afternoon, already bore the signature of the Chief of Staff of Armies in the field instead of Ludendorff's.

RUMOURS OF KAISER'S ABDICATION.

ROYAL DECLARATION EXPECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 27.
Recd. 10-50 p.m. Oct. 27.

AMSTERDAM.—The "Nieuwe Van-den-Dag's" Berlin correspondent says:—The Kaiser is expected to make a declaration which will clear the atmosphere. The rumours of his abdication have been revived.

GERMANY'S NEXT REPLY.

TO BE DESPATCHED TO-DAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, 9-40 a.m. Oct. 27.
Recd. 10-50 p.m. Oct. 27.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" says a German reply to President Wilson's last Note will probably be despatched on the 28th October.

GEN. VON. VIETINGHOFF RESIGNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 26.
Recd. 5-45 p.m., Oct. 27.

AMSTERDAM.—General von Vietinghoff of Stettin, the notorious suppressor of public meetings, has resigned.

HINDENBURG APPEALS AGAINST FAINT HEARTEDNESS

"HONOURABLE PEACE OR FIGHT TO UTMOST."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 26.
Recd. 5-45 p.m., Oct. 27.

AMSTERDAM.—Von Hindenburg appeals against faint-heartedness which would accept humiliating conditions. Germany must, he says, have an honourable peace or fight to the utmost.

A PLAIN HINT TO KAISER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 26.
Recd. 5-45 p.m., Oct. 27.

AMSTERDAM.—The "Frankfurter Zeitung" sees in President Wilson's reply a plain hint to the Kaiser and hopes that the latter will "make a wise decision soon."

GERMAN SHORTAGE OF TANKS.

ADMITTED BY MINISTER OF WAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 26.
Recd. 5-45 p.m., Oct. 27.

AMSTERDAM.—In the Reichstag the Minister of War declared that manufacture of munitions was increasing. He admitted a shortage of tanks, but said that [illegible]

PREPARATIONS FOR DEMOBILISATION.

ORDER LIKELY IN AUSTRIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 27.
Recd. 10-50 p.m. Oct. 27.

A telegram from Vienna says:—A proclamation will order preparations for demobilisation.

measures were increasing.

POLISH JEWS.

DEMAND SELF-DETERMINATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 26.
Recd. 5-45 p.m., Oct. 27.

The Jewish National Council representing three million Polish Jews has been established in Warsaw and demands the right of self-determination.

SPANISH INFLUENZA.

SPREADING THROUGHOUT GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 26.
Recd. 5-45 p.m., Oct. 27.

AMSTERDAM.—The Spanish influenza is spreading throughout Germany. Numerous deaths have occurred.

RAGING UNABATEDLY IN NORWAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON

THE CITY'S MORTALITY.

TOTAL MORTALITY.

For 24 hours ended 6 a. m, yesterday .. 175
For preceding 24 hours 178
For corresponding 24 hours last year .. 87

A very small drop of three in the city's mortality was recorded for Saturday the 26th instant, the total number of deaths for the 24 hours ended 6 a.m. on Sunday being 175 as against 178 for the preceding 24 hours. The figure for the corresponding day last year was only 87. The 175 deaths occurred in the different wards as follows:—Fort Ward, 9; Mandvi, 21; Bhuleshwar, 27; Girgaum, 11; Byculla, 36; Parel, 16; Mahim, 16; Railways and Homeless, 2; Hospitals, 37.

WORK BY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

The Hon. Secretaries of the Students' Brotherhood write to say:—

The Students' Brotherhood started work on the 6th October with only seven volunteers helping; and the work once commenced, the list of volunteers began rapidly to swell till it now numbers nearly 40 men. Masks have been distributed at various centres. They have been working at the Social Service League Depots at Foras Road, Parel, Mandvi, Mazagon and Colaba, taking relief to needy homes. During the course of their itinerary, they have visited nearly a couple of hundred chawls and more, given relief to numbers of men, and won thanks and recognition from the patients as well as the superiors.

In Girgaon, the Students' Brotherhood has been entrusted with the sole management of relief in the wide area covered by the zigzag line that runs from Churni Road Station along Queen's Road and Chaupaty via Gamdevi and foot of Malabar Hill to meet the Grant Road Bridge, thence to run straight on to where Churni Road meets Grant Road and from there along Churni Road back to the Station again. Relief in this locality is probably not wanted as much as in some of the other parts; but this itself makes the work of volunteers more difficult rather than more easy. Whereas elsewhere, relief is sought by patients, here it has to seek them. A volunteer in Parel, for instance, can in one chawl administer aid to tens of patients, while here in Girgaon, ten chawls will often fail to discover one needy patient. Yet the Students' Brotherhood volunteers by visiting back lanes and squeezing through doubtful pathways, have given during the course of the last ten days, relief to 150 patients, of whom only one has succumbed so far.

A Depot has been opened at the Students' Brotherhood Headquarters, (Dr. Prabhakar's House opposite the Two Elephants) where the Stock mixtures are administered to patients according to their conditions. Arrangements are also made to give expert medical aid, milk, pneumonia jackets etc., free of charge. It is noticeable that while work at a great many centres has slackened that at the Students' Brotherhood Depot is still on the increase. New patients are daily coming to seek aid, which is being freely given.

INFLUENZA AT DARWHAR

DARWHAR, Oct. 24.

The epidemic is causing a great havoc and has claimed nearly 200 victims within a fortnight of its appearance. Most of the fatal cases are due to want of medical help. Thanks must be rendered to Mr. Lakhmidas Tairsey of Bombay who has been kind enough to send in time a parcel of Gajjan's influenza specific, and to Dr. D. D. Sathaye who has supplied us with literature dealing with prevention and cure of the disease. A relief fund has been opened and young people are working as volunteers under the guidance of Mr. Thatte. Seth Kundanmal has promised to pay very liberally towards the fund.

TO EVERYONE
who will drop us a post card
we will send free a copy of our
'Kam Shastra'
as a Guide to Health, Wealth and Prosperity in any Oriental Language.
Vaidya Shastri
MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
Kalbadevi Road,
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Rs. 4
Will Bring You One Beautiful Set of
32 BRASS TOYS
AS CHEAP AS CHARMING.
These toys are generally much appreciated by everybody for their cheapness, brilliancy and excellency, and are specially suitable for children as their playful and instructive organs.
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well coloured, highly polished, very attractive, a great amusement to children and nourishment to their memory.
26 English cut alphabets on well polished wood—Re. 1-0 0
THE PADDY SILK MANUFACTURING Co.,
BENARES CITY.

RELIEF WORK AT KOLHAPUR.

A Kolhapur correspondent writes:—

To cope with the prevailing influenza epidemic in the city and the suburbs a body of volunteers has been raised mainly through the exertions of Prof Sovani by the Swayamsewak Mandal here. The Mandal itself was established on the 2nd instant and work was begun on the 13th by a band of 47 volunteers. They go from house to house and administer medicines to the poor according to printed instructions issued to each. The new spirit of service is aflame in the student world and with the sympathetic guidance of Prof. S. V. Sovani, we are able to put in an incredible amount of philanthropic work. This day we count 211 volunteers carrying medicines, fruit, milk and other requisites to the very doors of the poor. I come to know that nearly 2,000 poor are given medicines in this way. The leading doctors too are doing their bit. They visit the poor gratis when requested by our volunteers.

Since the last four days arrangements are made to send cyclist volunteers to the neighbouring villages as they are found to be absolutely without help. I hear that the Mandal is going to open a hospital.

SEVERE OUTBREAK AT DELHI

357 DEATHS ON FRIDAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Oct. 26.

The influenza epidemic has broken out in a severe form in Delhi. Schools, Colleges and Civil Courts have been closed. In spite of the vigorous efforts of the Health Department and some other private institutions, the epidemic shows no sign of decrease. The death-rate has been very high. 357 deaths were registered yesterday.

The Municipality have opened city dispensaries in various parts of the town for free distribution of medicine and disinfectants, which are being worked by student volunteers. About 3,000 persons are reported to be supplied with medicine daily. Travelling dispensaries for suburbs have been arranged. Also posters in English and vernaculars containing hints for the guidance of the public have been distributed and lectures by Sanitary Inspectors have been arranged. Slides explaining preventive measures are being exhibited in cinema houses. The number of visitors in public houses of amusement has been limited. The Health Obcer is visiting the suburbs and infected houses are disinfected free of charge.

The Arya Samaj, the Home Rule League, and some private gentlemen have been giving all help to the poor. Some Hindu merchants have arranged to meet the funeral expenses of the poor. Similar arrangements have also been made by Mahomedans.

RAVAGES IN LAHORE.

PUNJAB CHIEF COURT CLOSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 26.

The influenza epidemic in Lahore shows no sign of abatement. The death rate is increasing daily. All schools and colleges have been closed upto the first week of November. It is now notified that the Chief Court, Punjab, will, with the approval of local Government, be closed for civil business for ten days from October 28th to November 6th (both days inclusive). Throughout this period except on Sunday petitions will be received daily at the Court-house at Lahore from such persons as may choose to present them. All such petitions other than urgent criminal petitions will be heard on dates which will be fixed after the re-opening of the Court.

This afternoon a meeting of Hindu citizens was held under the presidency of Lala Hansraj, President of the D.A.V. College Committee to concert measures to combat the disease and to relieve sufferers therefrom and a considerable sum was promised and collected on the spot.

INFLUENZA AND NATIVE STATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Most of the Native States of Kathiawar are caught in the iron clutches of the mystery fever—Influenza. In Bombay mortality resulting from this fever shows a decline—thanks to the magnanimous work done by the Health Department, the Municipality and other philanthropic organisations like the Humanitarian League. The Native States of Kathiawar will, in this hour of trial, keep before their eyes the noble example of such helpful bodies, official as well as non-official. Evidently such an epidemic, which, besides diverse other hardships, brings in its train pecuniary expenses, tells more heavily upon the poor than upon the the rich. That the poor be shielded as much as possible from the fatal grip of this epidemic and be afforded some relief I beg to commend, through your widely circulated paper the following, to the attention of the authorities and the raiyats of the Native States.

Many people in these States take advantage of State Hospitals, the use of which is of course free. These Hospitals are naturally provided with a staff just sufficient to meet the needs of people in ordinary times. Now that the number of patients goes on daily increasing the staff is unable to cope with the increased work. It is easy to conceive the difficulties of persons who have to wait for hours before they can get the medicine from the Hospitals—an event due largely to the insufficient number of compounders. Cannot the authorities under these circumstances investigate into the numerical strength of their medical staff, and where necessary temporarily extend their number [illegible] much relief to the public?

Another direction in which the States can launch their much-needed assistance is this. Not few there are who, when attacked with fever, realise the importance of immediate medical help, but whose limited and scanty means do not permit them to avail themselves of it. They, therefore, take ordinary drugs of course not warranted by any medical prescription, linger on in fever, and thus run the risk of ruin. How many persons hasten to an early grave on account of want of means! And how many souls, freezing in the chill of poverty, could possibly be daily rescued from death if but a supporting hand of bounty and assistance were offered to them? Cannot the authorities look into this condition? And can they not give relief to the poor by poviding them with free medical treatment? The States should employ some doctors who should treat poor patients gratis at their own (patient's) places. If this is done, mortality among the poor will be much reduced.

SYMPATHISER.

22nd October 1918.

EPIDEMIC IN PALANPUR.

"A volunteer at work" writes:—

The statement that the travelling dispensaries are working under the supervision of the Chief Medical Officer Palanpur State, as is found in the article "Epidemic at Palanpur." on page 5 of the issue of Oct. 24th is wrong. The Medical Officer has no part whatsoever in the Volunteer dispensaries and has the least possible part with the Volunteer Relief Work, as his and his Assistant's time is mostly taken up by attendance of the Nawab's family, State Officers etc. Much of the credit of relief operations is due to Dr. Keshavlal Maalukchand Parikh and his assistant who have been working day and night. They were assisted in Medical work by Mr. Patwa, a fourth year Medical student. If Dr. Keshavlal had not worked with energy the relief work, which has been carried out with success after a fortnight's hard exertion would have been Comparatively small.

ALLAHABAD BADLY AFFECTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 27.

Influenza has affected Allahabad badly and mortality is on increase. A meeting, attended by the Collector, Civil Surgeon and Municipal Chairman, was held and measures to combat the disease were decided upon. Besides the city, several deaths have taken place in the civil station and railway quarters.

RECENT CALCUTTA RIOTS.

GOVERNOR'S THANKS TO BENGAL BRIGADE AND I. D. F.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 26.

The following appears in the Garrison Orders with reference to the riots which occurred in Calcutta on 9th September, 1918:

The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal requests that the thanks of the Governor-in-Council may be conveyed to Brigadier-General R. G. Strange, C.I.E., and staff of the Presidency Brigade for the prompt assistance and skilful depositions and also to the troops who were employed in quelling the disturbances and had a difficult task, which they carried out with humanity and consideration. The thanks of Government are specially due to men of I.D.F. who turned out cheerfully for long hours, in many cases at considerable sacrifice of their business arrangements and private convenience. Many of the senior members of the Force did invaluable service in calming and reasoning with the rioters and persuading them to abstain from further violence.

MENDICANCY IN CALCUTTA.

PROPOSED REMEDIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 26.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce and also leading public men of Calcutta have been considering the question of mendicancy in the city. In July last a resolution was moved in the Bengal Council on the subject, but was withdrawn, Government having given an undertaking to consult public bodies. It has now approached the public bodies for suggestions. It is acknowledged by the Government of Bengal that the existing provisions of the law are ineffective and an alternative is some system of official relief under a Poor Law, but the imposition of a poor rate may add appreciably to the existing local taxation.

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon attended a meeting of the Pageant and Fete Committee at the Council Hall on Friday morning.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon laid the foundation stone of the New Willingdon Soldiers' Club, Wanowrie, on Saturday evening.

His Excellency the Viceroy has approved of Major-General H. F. E. Freeland, Additional Member, Railway Board, being designated Director-General of Transportation.

Superintendent P. Sullivan of the Bombay C. I. D., left for England on furlough preparatory to retirement on Friday last. He served in the Bombay City Police for almost twenty-two years, and only a few months ago was decorated with the King's Police Medal. His retirement was unexpected.

It has been decided to give a farewell entertainment to Lord and Lady Willingdon at the Willingdon Sports Club on the 15th November.

News has been received of the death of her Highness the Maharani Sahiba of Jhalwar on the night of 25th October after illness of about four months.

It is understood that Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon of the Foreign and Political Department has decided not to return to India for reasons of health.

A DECISIVE BATTLE OF WAR

(Continued from page 7.)

a counter-attack in that neighbourhood. Fighting recommenced in this sector at an early hour this morning.

The enemy's resistance at Maing was overcome last evening, the village remaining in our hands. Elsewhere, we pushed forward at different points.

BRITISH ADVANCE S. OF SCHELDT,

SEPMERIES AND QUERENAING CAPTURED.

(*From our Sunday Edition*)

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 25. 11-25 p.m.

Recd. 0-45 a.m., Oct. 27.

To-night's communiqué from Field-Marshal Haig says:—We continued to advance southward of the Scheldt and captured Sepmeries and Querenaing and reached the line of Le Quesnoy-Valenciennes railway from north-westward of Le Quesnoy to eastward of Maing. We repulsed several counter-attacks.

During the 23rd and 24th on the Sambre-Scheldt battlefront, the First, Third and Fourth British Armies captured nine thousand men and a hundred and fifty guns. Northward of Valenciennes we captured Bruille and Buridon.

We dropped twelve and a half tons of bombs, brought down four aeroplanes and drove down four out of control. Ten British are missing.

BRITISH PROGRESS,

GERMAN PLIGHT.

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Recd. 0-45 a.m., Oct. 27.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters wiring this evening says: We are progressing slowly but surely northeastwards between the Scheldt and the Oise-Sambre Canal. The enemy is strongly entrenched around Le Quesnoy, but our fieldguns are plastering the whole zone. The present operations have greater significance than can be realised without a comprehensive survey of the whole Western front. The past three days have made more definitely towards the final victory than many more spectacular events and at the present rate of fighting the Germans will have a very attenuated group of corps when the line of the Meuse is reached.

TROOPS NEARING MORMAL FOREST.

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Recd. 2-15 p.m., Oct. 26.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters says: Our First, Third and Fourth Armies, are wearing down the enemy's resistance. We are now nearing the great Mormal Forest north of Landrecies. The forest is infested with Germans and machine-guns. Our artillery is devoting great attention to it with high-explosive shells and gas. Our patrols in this zone are moving in the direction of Mons. The enemy has lost 150 guns since Wednesday. The weather is dry but overcast.

CAPTURE OF MT. CARMEL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 12-30 p.m., Oct. 26.

Recd. 11-45 a.m., Oct. 27.

A British communiqué says:—We carried out a successful minor operation early this morning on the borders of Mormal forest. We captured the hill known as Mount Carmel and the village of Englefontaine with a number of prisoners.

Farther north our patrols progressed at certain points north of the Le Quesnoy-Valenciennes railway. The enemy launched a determined counter-attack yesterday evening against positions on the railway north-eastward of Maing, which was repulsed with heavy loss. Our line was advanced.

Between Valenciennes and Tournai we again progressed and captured Odomez and Maulde.

A BLOW FOR EVERY PA USE

STEADY BRITISH ADVANCE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 27, 6-25 a.m.

Recd. 11 p.m., Oct. 27.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters wiring yesterday said:—The five British armies are giving the Germans no respite. Whenever there is a pause it is merely to deal a fresh blow. There was desperate fighting to-day along the western fringe of the ten-mile long Mormal forest between Le Cateau and Maubeuge, and it must be reeking with the gas, we have pumped into it. In spite of severe opposition we are making good progress. The number of German dead lying about testifies to the intensity of the resistance. The Germans are trying to flood the country in order to hamper our movements, but luckily the season hitherto has been dry.

AMERICAN ADVANCE POSITIONS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Recd. 11 p.m., Oct. 27.

Reuter's correspondent at the American Headquarters telegraphing on 26th says:—[illegible] have slightly advanced their positions as the result of a day of extraordinarily heavy fighting, but the gains are most important, especially on the left, where high dominating ground has been gained.

BRITISH CAPTURE ARTRES AND FAMARS.

ADVANCE ALONG EAST BANK OF SCHELDT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 26. 10-30 p.m.

Recd. 6 p.m., Oct. 27.

A British communiqué says:—As the result of a successful operation this morning southward of Valenciennes, we captured the villages of Artres and Famars securing the crossings of the Rhonelle at Artres; and are advancing along the east bank of the Scheldt towards the southern outskirts of Valenciennes.

We repulsed a counter-attack in the neighbourhood of Englefontaine.

We took 1,000 prisoners during the day.

CAPTURE OF AVELGHEM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 27, 1-0 a.m.

Recd. 6 p.m., Oct. 27.

Last night's Belgian communiqué says:—The resistance of machine-gun nests has been reduced.

North of Ronsele, the Second British Army progressed towards the Scheldt and captured Avelghem.

ENTRY INTO VILLERS LE-SEC.

ADMITTED BY ENEMY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 26.

Recd. 5-45 p.m., Oct. 27.

A German official communiqué says:—The French obtained a footing in Villers-le-Sec and on the heights eastward.

POWERFUL POSITIONS CARRIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 26. 5 p.m.

Recd. 11-45 a.m., Oct. 27.

A French communiqué says:—There was great artillery activity between the Oise and the Serre, where we are everywhere maintaining contact with the enemy. We checked several enemy infantry actions.

Battle continued between Sissonne and Chateau Porcien, where we broke down resistance and carried the powerful positions organised and continually reinforced since last year between Banogne-Recouvrance and Moulin-de-Herpy. On a front of seven kilometres we reached a depth of three kilometres and pushed forward our line as far as Recouvrance Conde-les-Herpy road, taking many prisoners and considerable material.

HUNGARIANS RE-TAKE FIUME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 26.

Recd. 5-45 p.m., Oct. 27.

A telegram from Budapest announces that Hungarian troops have again taken over Fiume.

ARTILLERY DUELS ON THE DANUBE.

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 26.

Recd. 0-45 a.m., Oct. 27.

A French Eastern communiqué says:—Artillery duels occurred on the Danube in the region of Hampalunka. An enemy monitor was damaged. French patrols raided the northern bank of the Danube capturing Germans.

NEW DUTCH MINISTER IN WASHINGTON.

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 18.

Recd. 8-30 a.m., Oct. 26.

THE HAGUE.—It is officially announced that M. Cremer, ex-Minister of Colonies, has been appointed Dutch Minister in Washington.

TELEGRAMS FOR PLACES IN LIBERATED BELGIAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 26.

The Postmaster-General, Bengal, notifies that telegram for places in liberated Belgium can be accepted via Eastern in plain English or French at the absolute risk of senders at Rs. 1-4-0 a word for ordinary telegrams and half that rate for deferred telegrams. Reply paid and other supplementary instructions are inadmissible.

RECRUITMENT IN PUNJAB.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 27.

The recruiting return for September, 1918, just published, shows that the total number of the combatant and non-combatant recruits enlisted by the recruiting officers in various Punjab districts and Native States was 17,978, of which 15,064 were combatants. The grand total of recruits for the Indian army registered in the province (with Delhi) during September was, according to figures furnished by the Central Recruiting Board, 21,398, comprising 16,316 combatants and 5,089 non-combatants.

Opinions of the Day

Sub-Division of Land Holdings.

The "Hindu":—The magnitude of the evils of the system is clear and undeniable. It is uneconomical to a degree to cultivate small and scattered holdings, and it is not possible to effect permanent improvements in respect of such holdings. The amount of incidental worry and annoyance to which a landholder who holds his land in, say, ten different places in the same village and whose total holding amounts but to an insignificant area are quite familiar in ryotwari tracts in India. Dr. Mann's researches in village economics established the fact that in 1771 the average of holding was 40 acres in a certain village in the Bombay Presidency; by 1818 it had become reduced to 17½ acres, and during 1820-1840 it remained at 14 acres, but by the year 1915, it had been reduced to 7 acres. It is said further that 81 per cent. of holdings are now under 10 acres in size and 60 per cent. under 5 acres and further that these holdings have been cut up into 729 separate plots of which 463 are less than an acre and 112 less than one-fourth of an acre. The result of this excessive sub-division has been inefficient cultivation and poor yield and also to "preclude all idea of steady development and to some extent to render useless such improvements as were made in times before this excessive sub-division of land had taken place." There is a good deal that concerted voluntary action on the part of affected ryots who recognise the evil, can do to mitigate its injurious effects and there is little doubt that dealings in lands, transactions by way of partition and other processes result in some amount of consolidation of holdings, though it is a doubtful point whether this process is able to check the development of the evil as fast as it is created. How far rearrangement of holdings by consent is possible is an interesting question which patient experiment alone can prove and we trust that the Board of Revenue, as instructed by Government, will carry out the idea in some selected villages.

Externment of Dr. Mehta.

The "Tribune":—It is perfectly inexplicable that a man of Dr. Mehta's position should be considered by Sir Reginald Craddock's Government as a dangerous person and the provisions of the Defence of India Act employed by it to drive him out of Burma. We are told that Sir Reginald Craddock was probably displeased with Dr. Mehta for his protest against Sir Reginald Craddock's remark in one of his recent speeches that it was easy to make the ryot not to pay his taxes or the labourer to strike work—a remark which was construed by Dr. Mehta as well as the great majority of the readers who read the speech of Sir Reginald as an attack on Mr. Gandhi. If the Defence of India Act is to be invoked against a person simply for protesting against or criticising an ill-conceived remark of the head of the Burma Government then we do not know to what use or misuse it might not be put to in that "primitive Arcadia" in the charge of Sir Reginald Craddock. The externment order was moreover served on Dr. Mehta while he was lying seriously ill with diabetic carbuncle. We are glad the Local-Government has since then modified the order, though partially. An Associated Press message from Rangoon states that the Burma Government has at last decided to hold the externment order against Dr. Mehta in abeyance until the conditions of his health justify its enforcement.

The Rowlatt Committee Report.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika":—Our contention is that in the face of the prominence which they have been led to give to these gentlemen in their Report, it may be presumed, that in the opinion of Sir Verney's Committee, Messrs. Tilak and Pal had been intimately connected, if not with this Revolutionary Movement, in any case with the events that, they found, directly or indirectly, led up to it. And who could be expected to render more material help to their enquiry than the men whose teachings seemed so largely to have brought about this revolutionary propaganda? In this view what was more natural than that Sir Verney's Committee should have invited these two gentlemen to give them an inside view of the etiology of the Revolutionary Movement. We wonder if the Police or the Government placed before this Committee the article published in Mr. Pal's "Swaraj"—the fortnightly paper which he published in London in 1909-10, headed the "Etiology of the Bomb". That article was the subject matter of a sedition case in Bombay and Mr. Pal had to spend a month in prison for it. The Committee might have taken up that article and by cross-examination of Mr. Pal upon the statements published in it, they might have got a correct estimate of the causes and nature of the Movement which they were appointed to investigate. They missed this chance, either through ignorance or some other reason. This is our complaint Messrs. Tilak and Pal stood in no need of justifying themselves before the Rowlatt Committee. History, in its own proper time, would pass its verdict upon them, long after the eminent lawyers and judges who sat on this Committee, have been forgotten.

The Non-Brahmin Conference.

"New India":—The non-Brahmans will have nothing to do with the Franchise and Subjects Committees. That is obviously within their rights, but if they decline to appear they must not complain if the case goes against them by default. The franchise, "as in all civilised countries"—Rao Bahadur is not well read in contemporary history—"the franchise must be principally based on property and tax-paying qualifications. We want no penniless agitators to pose as our representatives." Only money bags are to count, so the poor are to be left out in the cold. "He who pays the tax has the right to choose his representative, and not the man who produces a volume of sound." That is sound doctrine. We have not yet heard any proposal to enfranchise the producer of a volume of sound. But if a tax payer has the right to choose his representative—we agree—why does the Rao Bahadur wish to deprive him of his right by forcing upon him a non-Brahmana if he

(Continued from column 6.)

happens to prefer a Brahmana? This is what Rao Bahadur Theagaraya wants to do. He does not want that constituencies shall be free to choose the best men. He would give the franchise with one hand and withdraw it with the other. But then consistent thought is not for this "greatest leader."

Even Sir S. P. Sinha, a non-Brahmana, falls under his lash because he supports the M. C. proposals. Perhaps he is angry with him for having shown that a non-Brahmana can rise to the highest positions in the State if he has education and brains. The possession of these seems to be as a red rag to a bull. Yet these, in either a Brahmana or non-Brahmana body, are bound to make their mark.

(Continued in Column 5.)

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GERMAN WAR CRIMES.

FULLEST REPARATION ESSENTIAL.

LORD FINLAY'S PLAIN SPEAKING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Recd. 11-45 a.m., Oct. 27.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

The Lord Chancellor Lord Finlay, speaking at the Inter-Allied parliamentary dinner in the Royal Gallery of the House of Lords, said that Belgium had not only resisted the German armies, but the insidious intrigues of the German Government. The German war methods, he said, had been so cold, calculating and brutal in excesses as to provide a novelty in world's history. The Lord Chancellor pilloried the deportation of womenfolk of Lille as a crime calling to Heaven for vengeance. Submarine commanders were awarded iron-crosses for sinking passenger vessels. Hence the iron-cross was a badge of infamy. (Cheers).

ILL-TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

The German practice had been inexcusable. Everyone felt that those responsible for them must be dealt with sternly, but the most painful outrage was the ill-treatment of prisoners. It was, he said, horrible to think that prisoners at that moment were being and subjected to every outrage that the cruelty of their captors could devise. The punishment of these offenders was necessary in order to vindicate international mortality.

REPARATION FOR WANTON DESTRUCTION.

Another Allied object was reparation. We demanded it in the earliest days of war even when the sky was darkest; we demanded it now when there was reason to believe that we were on the road to victory. Reparation was however, impossible in many cases. The murdered could not be restored to their families. Outraged honour could not be made good. The agony of father and mother could not be relieved by any indemnity. But wanton material damage done to France and Belgium must be repaired. Every vessel submarined ought to be replaced. We could not allow Germany at the end of war to start with the advantage of having her merchant service intact. The Germans must be prevented from reaping from their sea outrages the advantage they hoped to gain.

GERMAN PEOPLE'S RESPONSIBILITY.

The German people who had identified themselves with the Government must be taught that militarism did not pay. The German people who exulted in the initial successes of war and gloated over the foullest outrages must now be taught that war was a gigantic crime. Germany was responsible for what had been done by the Kaiser. The people never effectually dissociated themselves from his acts. They glorified in his success and condoned his misdeeds. Therefore, an unmistakeable defeat should be inflicted.

ILLTREATMENT OF PRISONERS

GERMAN REPLY TO BRITISH THREAT OF REPRISALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Recd. 2-15 p.m., Oct. 26.

AMSTERDAM.—Berlin has issued a semi-official reply to the British threat of reprisals. The reply reiterates the German demand that the Germans in China shall not be deported and that the non-commissioned officers and men of submarines who are interned in Holland and Switzerland shall be included in the recent Hague agreement.

As regards bad treatment of prisoners, the message says that Germany has more reason to complain about this than Britain and alleges acts of violence against German prisoners. The note concludes by hoping that some other method than reprisals will be found "to redress such misdeeds."

HUNGARIAN PREMIER'S LAMENT.

"SITUATION BECOMING INCREASINGLY DIFFICULT."

REVOLT OF A CROAT REGIMENT.

(From our Sunday Edition.)

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Recd. 8-30 a.m., Oct. 26.

BALE.—Speaking in the Hungarian Chamber the Premier said the situation was becoming increasingly difficult and that he would propose to the King that he should form a Government representative of all parties.

The Opposition leader, Count Karolyi, read a telegram announcing that a Croat regiment at Fiume had disarmed the militia, occupied the principal buildings, captured the authorities, seized the railway station and destroyed the lines.

RESIGNATION OF AUSTRIAN PREMIER ACCEPTED.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

Recd. 11-45 a.m., Oct. 27

AMSTERDAM.—Emperor Karl has accepted the resignation of Wekerle, the Austrian Premier.

The resignation by Baron Burian of the portfolio of Foreign Affairs has also been accepted. The latter is succeeded by Count Andrassy.

REICHSTAG AND PRINCE MAX.

VOTE OF CONFIDENCE NOT UNANIMOUS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 26.

Recd. 11-45 a.m., Oct. 27.

AMSTERDAM.—It transpires that the vote of confidence in the Chancellor adopted by the Reichstag after the Chancellor's recent speech was not unanimous. The figures were:—For, 193; against, 82. There were 23 abstentions.

CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES IN GERMANY

DISCONTENT AMONG POLITICAL PARTIES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 26.

Recd. 8 a.m., Oct. 27.

AMSTERDAM.—In the course of a lively debate in the Reichstag, Conservatives complained of overhasty constitutional reforms and their non-representation in Government. Socialists declared that the reforms were inadequate.

The Vice-Chancellor, von Payer, promised further reforms soon, but said it was impossible to transform the Constitution all at once.

A Danish Deputy demanded the right of self-determination for North Schleswig and the Poles wanted Dantzig.

Dr. Solf demurred at both these demands.

GERMAN PRESS BECOMES PESSIMISTIC.

"WILSON'S DEMANDS ARE ARROGANT."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 26.

Recd. 8 a.m., Oct. 27.

AMSTERDAM.—The German papers are now more pessimistic about the Wilson note. The "Lokalanzeiger" says Germany cannot accept an armistice which would make her defenceless. The "Cologne Gazette" says President Wilson's demands are arrogant.

missing.

GERMAN OFFICIAL

(From our Sunday Edition.)

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Recd. 0-45 a.m., Oct. 27.

A wireless German official message says:—French attacks on a front of fifty Kilometres from the Oise to the Aisne failed.

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ITALIAN BLOW.

THE ORNIC CROSSED.

IMPORTANT POSITIONS IN GRAPPA SECTOR CARRIED.

(From our Sunday Edition.)

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 4-15 p.m., Oct. 25.

Recd. 11-45 a.m., Oct. 26.

An Italian communiqué says:—Bitter fighting occurred on Thursday in Monte Grappa region. We attacked portions of the enemy's formidable positions, taking possession of points d'Appui in the western and southern area of the massif and established ourselves on the north bank of the Ornic. The enemy suffered considerable losses.

We occupied a few islets on the Piave and took prisoner during Thursday 84 officers and 2,791. men.

ENEMY'S FORMIDABLE POSITIONS ATTACKED.

(From our Sunday Edition.)

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 25

Recd. 8-30 a.m., Oct. 26.

Reuter's correspondent at Italian Headquarters, wiring yesterday, says: Liveliness on the Italian front is likely to produce developments if the weather holds.

MONTE SOLAROLA CAPTURED.

(From our Sunday Edition.)

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Recd. 11-45 a.m., Oct. 26.

Reuter learns that the Italians yesterday attacked in the Grappa sector west of the Piave. They crossed the Ornic river and captured Monte Solarola and part of Monte Prassolas and Monte Pertica. The weather is unfavourable.

RUBBER COMMISSION.

ITS RECOMMENDATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 21.

Recd. 3-55 p.m. Oct. 26.

SINGAPORE.—The Rubber Commission's report recommends that the British and Dutch Governments should restrict the production to two hundred pounds per acre under a licence. It also recommends the formation of an Imperial trust with the monopoly of buying and selling at a price of 2/4 per pound ex-warehouse at Singapore or alternatively a minimum price of eighty cents for the first quality rubber, and the appointment of Rubber Controllers in Malaya and Dutch Indies.

SEAMEN REFUSE TO TAKE PACIFISTS TO FRANCE.

PLIGHT OF HENDERSON, GILLIES AND HUYSMANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 26.

Recd. 8 a.m., Oct. 27.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, the labour representative Mr. Gillies and the Belgian Socialist M. Huysmans were unable to go to France yesterday because the crew of the mailboat refused to take "pacifists and pan-Germans" Mr. Henderson and his companions returned to London. It is stated that they were going to Paris to meet Mr. Gompers in connection with the organisation of a world labour conference after the war.

DEATH OF SIR E. FRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 21.

Recd. 2-15 p.m., Oct. 26.

The death is announced of Sir Edward Fry.

[The late Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Fry, P.C., D.C.L., LL.D.; F.R.S., F.S.A., F.L.S., G.C.B., was born at Bristol in 1827. He was educated at Bristol College and the University College of London. He was called to the Bar in 1854, became a Chancery Judge in 1877 and a Lord Justice of Appeal in 1883. He was a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council and a high authority on international law. He presided over the Royal Commission on the Irish Land Acts in 1897-98; was legal assessor to the International Commission on the North Sea incident in 1904-5, arbitrator between the U. S. of America and Mexico in the Pious Fund case and between France and Germany on the Casa Blanca incident in 1909, was Ambassador Extraordinary and First British Plenipotentiary to the Hague Peace conference in 1907. He was an author of several books on various subjects.]

DEATH OF M. CHARLES LECOCQ.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Recd. 11-45 a.m., Oct. 26.

PARIS.—The death is announced of Charles Lecocq, well-known French author.

DEATH OF A GREAT DIVINE.

LATE RIGHT REV. W. BOYD-CARPENTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 26.

Recd. 8 a.m., Oct. 27.

The death is announced of the Right Rev. William Boyd-Carpenter, ex-Bishop of

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INFLUENZA IN SOUTH AFRICA

5,000 DEATHS IN TWO WEEKS IN CAPE TOWN.

(From our Sunday Edition.)

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CAPETOWN, Oct. 14.

Recd. 2-15 p.m., Oct. 26.

Deaths from influenza in Cape Town from Oct 1 to 13 inclusive were approximately 5,000, of which number it is estimated that 75 per cent. were coloured people and natives.

IMPROVEMENT IN GOLD MINE AREA.

(From our Sunday Edition.)

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 21.

Recd. 2-15 p.m., Oct. 26.

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 15.—There has been a further return towards normal conditions in the gold mines, where the native death-roll from influenza is nearly 600. The position in the Transvaal collieries is still critical. Kimberley shows a marked improvement in the mines and in the town. It is estimated that the total deaths from the epidemic are 3,300, including 300 Europeans.

INDIAN EDITORS IN LONDON

VISIT THEIR MAJESTIES.

(From our Sunday Edition.)

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Recd. 3-55 p.m., Oct. 26.

Their Majesties received the Indian editors who are visiting England, at Buckingham Palace, to-day. Each of the visitors, who were introduced by Sir James Dunlop-Smith, was accorded separate audience with Their Majesties who conversed from their knowledge gained during their visit to different parts of India. Their Majesties conveyed their high appreciation of what India had done to assist the Allies. The Editors were extremely gratified by the cordial reception and informed the press representative of their intention to let the Indians know of the great interest taken by Their Majesties in their affairs.

GERMAN RESIDENTS ORDERED TO LEAVE ANTWERP.

(From our Sunday Edition.)

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Recd. 10-10 p.m., Oct. 26.

AMSTELDAM.—According to Antwerp refugees, German residents have been ordered to leave the city.

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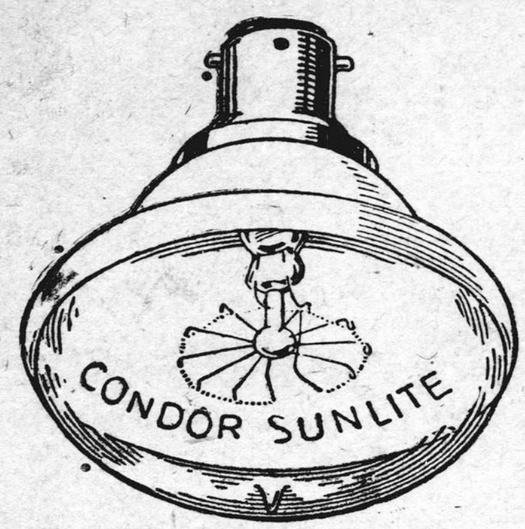

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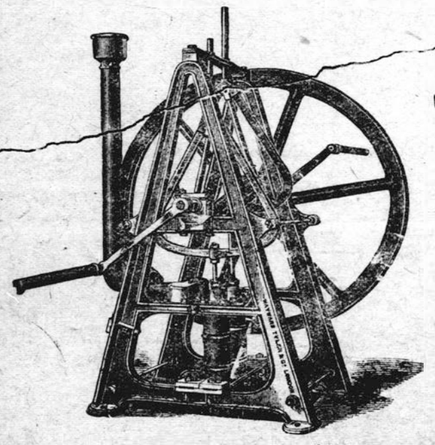

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THE LATE MR. C. G. SHAH

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The demise of Mr. C. G. Shah, the founder of the Sarvajanik Education Society of Surat, removes one of the outstanding personalities from the public life of that city. It was in those days of 1888, when the Government had thought it wise and proper to raise the scale of fees in schools under its control that a band of four public-spirited undergraduates of Surat thought of founding a private school where education could be made cheap. Mr. C. G. Shah was one of this band, who inspired with lofty thoughts of self-sacrifice, devoted themselves to this task—which was, of course, hard in those days when private enterprise in the field of education was rare. Before the enterprise was placed on sound foundations, financially and otherwise, the colleagues of Mr. Shah passed away and the whole burden and responsibilities of the institution fell on his shoulders. Since then, the history of the institution has been very chequered. Without entering into the details of this history, we may say that Mr. Shah had to steer his little vessel through storms and whirlwinds, and it was with great difficulties and personal sufferings that he was able to land it ashore safely. And "after having reared up this institution with a fond father's tender care and loving solicitude for 25 years Mr. Shah with a spirit of self-sacrifice equal only to his devotion to duty thought it proper to entrust the management of the school to the Sarvajanik Education Society to carry on his life work and place the institution on a more permanent basis." The Society is at present conducted on the lines of the Deccan Education Society of Poona. Through his ceaseless efforts and the untiring energy with which he worked, he was able to bring into existence very recently a Second-grade Arts College at Surat. It commenced its work only in last March. But for him it would not have seen the light of day. On the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of the school in 1913, Mr. (now the Hon.) R. P. Paranjpaye who presided, said "It speaks volumes for the public spirit of Mr. Shah that he has handed over the fruits of his twenty-five years' labour to a new society and is still working in the new capacity of one among many in a place where he was once the sole Master." Lord Willingdon, while laying the foundation-stone of the school-building also spoke of Mr. Shah's work in very eulogistic terms. Only a few months back the Government presented him with the silver Kaiser-i-Hind-Medal in recognition of his services to the cause of education in Surat.

Always unassuming and very simple in his habits, he possessed a loving soul which endeared him not only to his pupils but to all those who worked and laboured with him. "A strong disciplinarian and a fervent sympathiser of the legitimate aspirations of the young men committed to his care, Mr. Shah has been the awakener and the quickener of intellectual and moral life among his pupils, and his gift to them has not been the solution of a geometrical or a mechanical problem, but an impulse and a stimulus to a useful and a disciplined life." His life was a living example of great self-sacrifice and unswerving and untiring public-spirit, which is worthy of emulation for the young generation. Like Chiplunker and Agaskar of Poona he laid the foundation of education in Surat. As such, his memory and his long work will be cherished by the citizens of Surat for generations to come. I hope, the citizens of Surat will not fail to raise a memorial worthy of his noble work.—Yours etc.,

K. M. KHANDWALA.

Girgaon, Tram Terminus.
Oct. 26.

SOME QUESTIONS FOR THE MUNICIPALITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir, I shall thank you to publish the following in your valuable paper.

A few days ago while walking through Shaikh Memon Street I noticed the road full of ditches and ruts which made it almost impossible to walk with safety. The ruts and ditches are from 6 to 9 inches deep. I wonder how many people must be spraining their ankles daily. The condition of the road is such that even a blind man can notice it. Besides a great deal of damages must daily be done to vehicles passing through the street. Roads in many of the mofussil towns are better than this one. Is not the Municipality responsible to keep the roads in Bombay safe for foot and vehicular traffic? The same state of things is to be found in the roads in Mandvi and some parts of Kalbadevi Road. At the bend where the road leads from Pydhownie into Bhendi Bazar the Tramway Company some months back raised their track leaving the road on either side fully nine inches lower. I wonder how vehicles did not get upset on this account. Only about a month ago the Municipality had the goodness to raise the east side of the road, but the west side is still in the same state. The Municipality might defend itself by saying that it is due to the heavy traffic on those roads and that those roads get out of order as soon as made up. But the Municipality must be getting greater assessments from the properties situate in these streets as rents are higher on account of the traffic and importance of these Roads. The question therefore is whether the Municipality spend on these roads in each locality proportionately to their income from it. The roads in the localities where the rich population reside are kept in good condition, tarred over, repaired and metalled from time to time. It would therefore be interesting to know what property tax the Municipality get annually for each Ward and what they spend on roads in each of them, say for the last ten years. Will one of our city fathers who are ever ready to be reelected to the Corporation call for this information at the next meeting of that body and place the same for the information of the public. I enclos my card.—Yours, etc.

CITIZEN.

Bombay, Oct. 24.

BILL FOR CONTROL OF COTTON CONTRACTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your issue of the 16th instant Bill No. IX of 1918 for the Control of Cotton Contracts is seen to have published. The main purpose for which this Bill has been brought into existence is "to provide for the control of dealings in cotton in the Presidency of Bombay." It is to be seen how far the present Bill goes to prove that the same is meant simply for the control of dealings in cotton. If it is so we are glad to have such a measure. But there seems to be something hidden in the context of the Bill which will go to restrict the number of Indians, merchants and brokers also.

Sometime ago a request was made to the Government by the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Ltd., which is mostly composed of Europeans, that Government should grant them a charter enabling them to have the upper hand in the cotton trade, whereby they could organise the trade, keep it in order and restrict the vague speculation which was raising up the prices of cotton too high. You and some other papers opposed it and Indian merchants were also not in favour that such a measure should be given in the hands of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association. Government also took no notice of it at that time, but they have now prepared a Bill which is the second form of the said charter. Now it remains to be seen how this Bill affects the Indian public. At present the powers of admitting members into the clearing house and licensing brokers are in thet hands of the Cotton Contract Committee. It appears from the Bill that this power in future will remain in the hands of the Cotton Contract Board, the members and chairman of which, as stated in the Bill, will be nominated by the Government itself. Our hunger for the practice of nomination is already well satisfied, and we now desire the appointment of the members of the Board and Chairman on the principle of election.

Though the Bill has not yet been passed in Council, but this complaint is heard from several men that the Cotton Contract Committee has already begun to stop admitting additional members and issuing more brokers' license. By this reason many old cotton dealers and brokers are being refused the membership and brokers' license. Paragraph No. 4 (regulation 1 clause (b) and (1) is the wide power in the Bill to do all these things. This act of the Cotton Contract Committee shows clearly that in future Europeans will get admission which Indians will be refused, and the condition of the cotton trade will become just like the trade of jute in Calcutta. It is a fact that this Bill has been prepared with the instigation and help of some outside body like Bombay Cotton Trade Association desirous to have a controlling hand in the trade from the very beginning.

Now it is the duty of public as a whole and especially those interested in cotton trade to raise a vigorous agitation against this Bill; otherwise all of us and our successors as well will have to face such difficulties in future that none will be granted admission into the cotton trade. In the context of the Bill it is mentioned, "the present Bill follows the rules in preferring the principle of nomination for the appointment of controlling authority; the trade is apparently not sufficiently organised at present to render any system of election feasible." It is quite improper to say that the trade is not sufficiently organised, while the Government has already established a Clearing House containing members of every qualifications thoroughly fitted to elect members and chairman of the Board. Besides this there are associations, such as, Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Bombay Cotton Exchange Muccadums Association, Marwari Chamber of Commerce, Cotton Brokers' Association, Millowners' Association, Shipping Association and others having very capable personnel to work on the Board. If the Government is really anxious to render the election principle feasible there seems nothing prejudicial to the trade if the power of election be granted either to the Clearing House or to the Bodies abovementioned.

The present Bill is a war measure, and will not last longer than the period of war and six months or two years after that, but Government desires to, make it a permanent measure after war. Is it possible for the Government to interfere with the trade which upto now was leading independant life? The result of Government action is in the first place, to put the key of the trade in the hands of Europeans, and also to raise the income of the Government by two lakhs of rupees every year. The Indian public will be grateful to Government if they will abandon this course and will transfer the whole administration of the Clearing House into the hands of such a body which has been organised by the trade itself. At present there is no such body, but if Government are so desirous they can establish one by calling upon the several associations abovementioned to send their representatives for this purpose, or transfer the administration to the Clearing House, the members of which may be granted the right to elect the chairman and the members of the Board. In the Bombay Legislative Council, non-official members will also discuss every point of the Bill fully and will check the interference of the Government in the cotton trade for ever.—Yours, etc.

A COTTON BROKER.

Bombay, Oct. 25.

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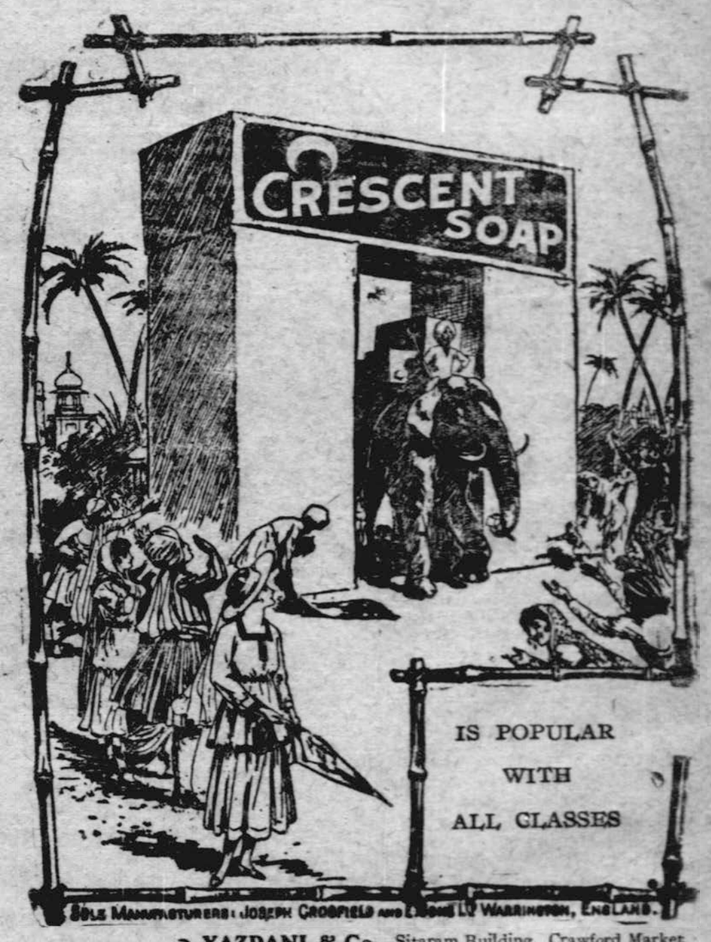

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Bombay, 25th Oct. 1918.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometers corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.820	Inch.
Temperature of Air	83.2	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.5	"
Dew Point	75.4	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.779	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	0.0	"
Maximum temperature of Air	90.2	"
Minimum do.	75.2	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ESE, ENE, WNW, NNW.	
Movement of Wind do. do.	102	Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated is Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.	Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.
	Oct.					Oct.				
Sat.	26	m	3	49	27	1	26 m	10	37	19	10
			3	58a	24	3		9	53a	18	9
Sun.	27	m	5	0	26	2	27 m	0	4	19	9
			5	22a	23	9		11	23a	19	10
Mon.	28	m	6	12	25	8	28 m	1	5a	19	3
			6	52a	24	0					
Tues.	29	m	7	20	25	6	29 m	0	50	20	2
			8	8a	24	8		1	54a	18	8
Wed.	30	m	8	13	25	7	30 m	1	52	20	1
			9	2a	25	6		2	34a	18	0
Thur.	31	m	8	54	25	8	31 m	2	40	19	11
	Nov		9	41a	26	3	Nov	3	7a	17	5
Fri.	1	m	9	27	25	11	1 m	3	20	19	8
			10	14a	26	11		3	36a	16	10

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Oct. 26 (Saturday)	Sunrise: 6h. 37m.	Sunset. 6h.	9m
" 27 (Sunday)	" 6h. 37m.	" 6h.	8m
" 28 (Monday)	" 6h. 37m.	" 6h.	8m
" 29 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 38m.	" 6h.	7m
" 30 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 38m.	" 6h.	7m
" 31 (Thursday)	" 6h. 39m.	" 6h.	7m
Nov. 1 (Friday)	" 6h. 39m.	" 6h.	6m

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 1918 Nov. 4d. 2h. 31.6m. a.m.; First quarter: 11d. 10h. 16·2m. p.m.; Full Moon 18d. 11h. 3.0m. p.m. Last quarter, 25d. 3h. 55.3m. p.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 26th October, 1918, was 30.023 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all anoroid readings should be increased by .188 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or anoroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 26th October 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Light cloud has appeared in the submontane districts. Humidity is below normal at Rawalpindi, but is above it at Delhi. Day temperature is generally in slight or moderate excess; night temperature is above normal in the submontane districts.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity has risen and is now nearly normal. Day temperature continues slightly to moderately above the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is slightly below normal in south Rajputana. Day temperature is moderately above the average except in lower Sind; night temperature is in excess at Mount Abu.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is higher but is still below normal at several stations. Day temperature is moderately or considerably above the average.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity remains below normal. Day temperature is moderately above the average throughout; night temperature is in defect in the south-eastern districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear in the north and are lightly clouded in the south. Humidity and temperature do not differ much from the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity continues below normal and day temperature in moderate or considerable excess. Night temperature is slightly below normal in Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry except for a few light showers in south Malabar. Fine clear weather with high day temperatures prevails over the greater part of the reporting area.

Dry weather is likely to continue generally.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on SATURDAY, the 26th of October, 1918.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total, 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	86.4	70.2	60	0	..	..
Do. (25th Oct.)	92.9	76.7	48	0	..	—0.04
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (Oct.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (25th Oct.)	91.8	80.1	48	0	..	—0.21
PUNJAB—						
Multan	90.5	54.2	38	..	14.46	—7.81
Rawalpindi	96.7	59.8	58	..	6.97	—7.96
Lahore	97.3	57.6	51	..	6.77	—4.45
Hissar	92.9	62.3	56	..	9.44	—14.47
Ambala	92.6	63.0	64	..	10.26	—13.06
Delhi	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	96.5	62.1	45	..	11.83	—12.30
Mainpuri	95.1	62.6	55	..	11.82	—12.24
Jhansi	98.6	62.5	44	..	14.40	—10.18
Cawnpore	92.6	61.9	70	..	15.82	—17.29
Allahabad	93.8	61.5	53	..	25.44	—10.47
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karachi	85.0	72.0	88	..	0.10	—5.82
Ajmer	94.8	57.9	45	..	5.63	—12.53
Jaipore	96.4	59.5	56	..	8.48	—12.89
Kotah	100.0	66.6	36	..	14.92	—9.64
Mount Abu	82.2	69.2	24	..	35.64	—20.55
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
WEST—	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhuj	103.0	68.3	60	..	2.77	—10.66
Dwarka	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veraval	96.1	68.1	37	..	5.36	—12.35
Rajkot	101.6	65.0	48	..	8.27	—17.49
Bhavnagar Para	102.0	70.4	35	..	5.75	—15.93
Surat	101.9	66.5	51	..	15.18	—25.09
Ahmedabad	105.2	67.2	46	..	7.13	—21.47
Deesa	101.9	62.4	48	..	15.35	—7.43
Neemuch	97.1	61.2	33	..	18.74	—7.88
Indore	96.6	57.9	60	..	15.40	—15.20
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	90.9	57.7	52	..	37.15	—14.11
Saugor	93.9	60.6	27	..	31.17	—10.61
Hoshangabad	95.9	59.2	57	..	25.80	—19.84
Khandawa	99.2	60.9	29	..	13.06	—14.64
Akola	99.1	60.5	28	..	9.41	—19.54
Amraoti	96.6	63.5	27	..	17.22	—13.26
Nagpur	95.6	58.6	47	..	27.64	—17.29
Chanda	93.5	57.6	62	..	35.27	—12.97
Raipur	91.5	63.2	59	..	60.42	+14.58
KONKAN—						
Bombay	90.2	76.8	84	..	22.99	—46.74
Ratnagiri	88.5	73.9	79	..	52.30	—45.69
Marmugao	86.2	..	93	..	56.01	—33.69
Karwar	89.3	70.8	96	..	62.13	—52.85
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	92.9	59.5	26	..	6.40	—14 12
Ahmednagar	96.1	59.1	25	..	6.65	—12.86
Poona	96.8	65.4	56	..	5.40	—18.74
Sholapur	95.5	66.1	25	..	8.66	—16.46
Bijapur	93.8	65.9	46	..	5.01	—11.72
Belgaum	90.8	60.8	62	..	20.66	—23.45
Aurangabad	96.9	60.7	21	..	7.43	—17.55
Niranabad (Indur)	95.4	60.7	36	..	16.79	—20.72
Hyderabad	92.1	63.5	56	..	15.90	—11.27
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	90.0	74.2	73	..	62.62	—52.16
Calicut	88.8	75.1	84	..	47.00	—50.70
Cochin	88.7	76.5	77	0.14	42.89	—41.68
Colombo	87.1	75.2	93	..	23.75	—8.53
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	91.4	70.3	78	..	24.75	—4.72
Bellary	95.1	67.5	50	..	8.53	—5.74
Cuddapah	97.5	70.3	36	..	12.08	—10.86
Madras	92.1	68.3	61	..	4.31	—10.47
Bangalore	84.1	59.7	55	..	13.10	—11.17
Coimbatore	92.4	68.2	80	..	4.91	—6.29
Trichinopoly	96.4	70.1	59	..	11.12	—6.00
Negapatam	87.7	72.8	70	..	6.07	—11.47

OPPORTUNITY AWAITS YOU.

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That is why the breast-fed baby is so fortunate; if the mother is healthy and the breast-milk is plentiful and rich enough to satisfy him, he rarely has a set-back.

Nearly every mother can feed her baby, now that she has Glaxo to help her; for, if the breast-milk is absent, a mother need not give up all hope until she has tried taking Glaxo herself regularly for a time. The Glaxo should be made rich and strong, and she should take a cupful or two every day. Or she can have milk puddings made with Glaxo.

If the breast-milk is present, but deficient in quantity or poor in quality, it can usually be improved by the mother taking Glaxo herself, as suggested above. But should this not be entirely successful she can still partly feed baby, for she can give him a bottle of Glaxo in turn with the breast without fear of upsetting him, and only a mother who has fed her baby on Glaxo in this way can tell what a comfort it is. Should she have to go away suddenly, should she become sick, or from any cause be delayed and prevented from getting home at baby's regular feeding time—she does not have to hurry, get excited, over-heated, or tired (all of which are bad) for a nursing mother—for she knows that baby will have his bottle of Glaxo, will be satisfied and happy and that his next feed can be breast-milk.

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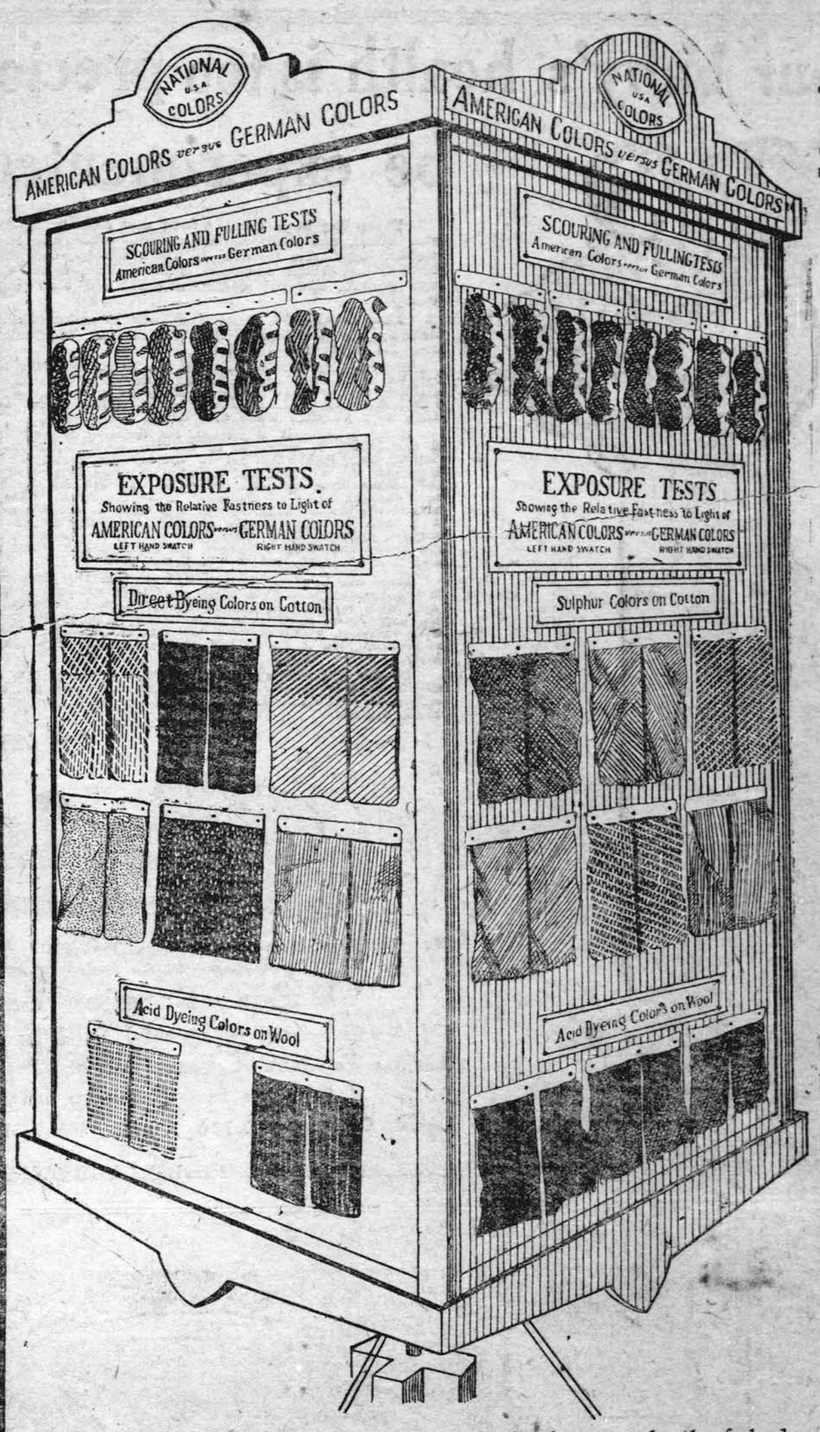
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AMERICAN COLORS versus GERMAN COLORS
SCOURING AND FULLING TESTS
American Colors versus German Colors
EXPOSURE TESTS.
Showing the Relative Fastness to Light of
AMERICAN COLORS versus GERMAN COLORS
LEFT HAND SWATCH
RIGHT HAND SWATCH
Direct Dyeing Colors on Cotton
Acid Dyeing Colors on Wool
Sulphur Colors on Cotton

DYES

AMERICAN Dyes versus GERMAN Dyes.

The falsity of the propaganda, widely circulated in the newspapers and in the advertisements of certain sellers of textiles, to the effect that the Dyes manufactured in this country are inferior to the imported dyes was thoroughly proven by the exhibit of the National Anniline and Chemical Company at the Sixth National Textile Exhibition, held in New York City.

Recognizing that simple statements regarding the fastness of American Dyes might be construed as being warped by prejudice, this Company showed dyeings of 62 of its own Dyes compared with identical or similar German Dyes.

All of these colors were dyed to exactly the same depth of shade, upon identical materials and subjected to the same light and atmospheric exposures.

The result proved that not only are the American Dyes thus exhibited equal in fastness to the corresponding German Dyes, but that in a number of instances the domestic product is faster than the mixture of foreign products necessary to produce the same shade.

The following list shows the Dye of the company and the foreign Dye with which it was compared:—

ACID COLORS.

AMERICAN.		GERMAN.
Brilliant Scarlet 3R	vs.	Scarlet 4R
Buffalo Fast Fuchsine 6B	vs.	Lanafuchsine 6B
Buffalo Fast Fuchsine G	vs.	Lanafuchsine SL
Croceine Scarlet MOO	vs.	Croceine MOO
Orange A. Conc	vs.	Orange A
Wool Yellow Extra Conc	vs.	Tartrazine

DIRECT COLORS.

Erie Delta Red 2B	vs.	Delta Purpurine
Erie Red 4B Conc	vs.	Benzo Purpurine
Ammaco Chloramine Yellow WB	vs.	Diamine Fast Yellow B
Niagara Blue DB	vs.	Comb of Diamine Deep Blue R and Diamine Blue 2B
Erie Black GXOO	vs.	Direct Deep Black E Extra

SULPHUR COLORS:

Sulphur Black	vs.	Sulphur Black FAG Extra
Sulphur Blue	vs.	Comb of German Colors

The above list proves the ability of the domestic manufacturer to produce Dyes of equal quality to those of pre-war times, and the congratulatory remarks of the hundreds of domestic textile manufacturers, who examined the exhibit, argues well for the confidence that will greet the future statements of the American dyestuff manufacturers regarding their products.

Textile Colorist, June, 1918.

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C. B. 397

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The food which the rodent is so eagerly devouring, is COMMON SENSE Rat Exterminator. This paste not only clears a building of rats and mice but by drying up the carcases absolutely prevents the unpleasant results attending the use of inferior preparations.
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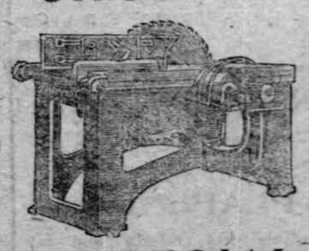

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